CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
BOVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,540—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1895.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

*PUBLISHED MONTHLY.*
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| † SUTLEJ | 4205 | W. J. Nantes | 23rd Nov. |
| B.I. CARTHAGE | 5280 | M. De Horne | 30th ,, |
| † GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 7th Dec. |
| B.M. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 14th ,, |
| B.V.I. SUTLEJ | 4205 | W. J. Nantes | 21st ,, |
| B.I. PENINSULAR | 5207 | R. F. Briscoe | 28th ,, |
| | | | 1896. |
| † THAMES | 4113 | A. Symons | 4th Jan. |
| B.I. ORIENTAL | 5284 | L. H. Moule | 11th ,, |
| † GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 18th ,, |
| B.M. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 25th ,, |
| B.V.I. CLYDE | 4136 | H. T. Weighell | 1st Feb. |
| B.I. THAMES | 4113 | A. Symons | 8th ,, |
| ,, GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 15th ,, |
| B.I. CARTHAGE | 5280 | M. De Horne | 22nd ,, |
| † SUTLEJ | 4205 | W. J. Nantes | 29th ,, |
| B.I. SHANNON | 4189 | E. Crewe | 7th March |
| B.V.I. GANGES | 4206 | T. F. Creery | 14th ,, |
| B. M. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 21st ,, |
| † SUTLEJ | 4204 | W. J. Nantes | 28th ,, |
| B.I. PENINSULAR | 5207 | R. F. Briscoe | 4th April. |
| † CLYDE | 4136 | H. T. Weighell | 11th ,, |
| B.M.I. ORIENTAL | 5284 | L. H. Moule | 18th ,, |
| B.V.I. SUTLEJ | 4202 | W. J. Nantes | 25th ,, |
| B.M.I. CALEDONIA | 7558 | W. B. Andrews | 2nd May. |

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.M.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. R. RUBATTINO............ 12th Dec. 1895.
S. S. Duc. BALDUINO ........ 9th Jan. 1896.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

| 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 550. | Rs. 325. | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the Option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 17, 1895.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

### ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | J. Nicolich | 4,119 | 750 | 1st Dec. |
| IMPERATRIX | T. Rassevich | 4,194 | 750 | 1st Jan. 1896 |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

### ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | G de Grisogono | 4,409 | 350 | 7th Dec. |
| MARIA VALERIE | A. Fellner | 4,235 | 350 | 7th Jan. '96 |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| To TRIESTE Or VENICE | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs. 1080 | Rs. 625 |

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GISELA | A. Mitis | 4,253 | 350 | 21st Dec. |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 21, 1895

### STEAM.

### CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

| | Tons. | Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the |
|---|---|---|
| S. S. BOOLDANA | 2,899 | 30th December. |

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st October, 1895.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on board at noon on the day of sailing.

For further particulars apply to

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 7, Esplanade Road

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd November, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, about the 23rd November, at 9 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th November, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, about the 28th November, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 23rd November, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,686 tons, about the 23rd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 23rd November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st November, 1895.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Chartered Steamer "ARROYO," 3,564 Tons, Captain R. SAMUEL, will SAIL on or about the 28th inst. for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.

For freight and further particulars apply to—

TATA & SONS,
Agents.

Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 20th November, 1895.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

### GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

### TO ALL STEAM USERS.

### VALVOLINE.

A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—

A Cylinder for very high pressure Steam.
A A Do. do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R Do. do. of very heavy viscosity
C Do. do. medium viscosity.
S Magnet Rod for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.

Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay,

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

### GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form or ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few if quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

## SPIRITS IN CASKS OR JARS.

### TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED BRANDS.

| | CASH. Per Imp. Gall. | CREDIT. Per Imp. Gall. |
|---|---|---|
| HIGHLAND MALT | 13 4 | 14 12 |
| FINE OLD GLENLIVET | 12 4 | 13 12 |
| SPECIAL LIQUEUR | 16 12 | 18 12 |
| OLD IRISH | 12 4 | 13 12 |
| DRY UNSWEETENED GIN | 13 12 | 15 4 |
| LONDON OLD TOM | 13 12 | 15 4 |

These Brands can be had in Small Casks of about 8 galls. at a reduction on the above Prices.

### TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

## HAT DEPARTMENT.

JUST ARRIVED,

FELT HATS, FROM Rs. 6-8.

STRAW HATS, Rs. 4.

SOFT CAPS, FROM Rs. 3.

### THORPE AND CO.,

TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

## THE "IDEAL" TREADLE SEWING MACHINE,

PRICE Rs. 25 ONLY.

THIS WONDERFUL MACHINE has been put on the Market THIS YEAR by an American Maker who has invested $100,000 in Machinery for its Construction.

THOUSANDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SOLD IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

SUITABLE FOR ALL KINDS OF WORK,

AGENTS FOR INDIA.

### WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### ONE MOMENT'S CONSIDERATION

will convince you of the necessity of using a suitable hair dressing if you wish to possess or retain a

GOOD HEAD OF HAIR,

and more especially is this the case

IN INDIA.

KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

is the dressing best adapted for use in India. It is a purely vegetable compound, and has been on sale for over 25 years, during the whole of which period the demand has

INCREASED ANNUALLY.

It has now an enormous sale and is used throughout the Indian Continent.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

### OLD AGE COMMANDS RESPECT,

But you want your Medicines and Toilet Requisites as fresh as you can get them.

THEREFORE TAKE CARE

to purchase only Kemp's Goods which are freshly made in the Company's Laboratories under highly skilled European supervision.

KEMP'S Equatorial Hair Douche.
KEMP'S Floral Mouth Elixir.
KEMP'S Pelliculine Powder Cream.
KEMP'S Areca Nut Tooth Paste.
KEMP'S Pure Violet Powder.
KEMP'S Soaps, Pastes, and Powders for the Teeth.
KEMP'S Cholera-Diarrhœa Mixture.
KEMP'S Pectoral Cough Syrup.
KEMP'S Sarsaparilla Extracts.
KEMP'S Paparidine for Indigestion.
KEMP'S Perfect Vital Invigorator.
KEMP'S Summer Effervescent.
&c., &c., &c.

KEMP'S GOODS are fresher, better, and more active than Imported Articles.

KEMP & CO. LD., BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### FANCY STRIPED PURDAS.

IN Various Colours, made to any size or order. Roman Scarf and other Patterns, Prices on application to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

### THERE IS NO UNIVERSAL REMEDY BUT KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT

IS a Household Medicine which, judiciously used, will drive away many ailments.

NO SAFER Remedy in Constipation.

ITS GENTLE action in complaints arising from impurities of the blood is highly beneficial.

IN SEA SICKNESS, Nausea, Gastric Irritation, Sick Headache, etc., it is invaluable.

IT GREATLY ASSISTS by perfectly natural means the functions of the Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, and Skin.

IT IS EQUALLY suitable for Adults and Children.

NO ALTERATION in diet is [illegible] whilst you are taking it.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT is SUPERIOR to and more active than any IMPORTED SALINE.

Re. 1-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

### R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged, extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| At Livery, including Syce, per mensem | 25 | 0 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | 17 | 0 |
| Examination and Certificate | 10 | 0 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness | 5 | 0 |

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

## THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD ARE BLUTHNER'S.

### BLUTHNER'S GRANDS, BLUTHNER'S UPRIGHT.

BLUTHNER'S ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

BLUTHNER'S ALIQUOT PIANO IS THE QUEEN OF INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE AGENTS in INDIA:—

### MARCKS & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

Sub-Agents:—T. E. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

## BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME.

WHAT more welcome present could be thought of than a hamper of choice CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"?

ORDERS NOW BOOKED FOR DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FREE OF ALL CHARGES TO THE RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

### McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

## HAMILTON & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

### GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN,
EXCELLENT FINISH,
AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER,

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

### HAMILTON & COMPANY,

(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

## THE ARMY

USE OUR

LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS AND SODA WATER MACHINES,

IN BARRACKS,
ON THE MARCH,
IN CAMP,
IN PEACE,
AND IN WAR,

THEY WERE USED IN THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION, IN THE BLACK HILLS AND IN THE CHIN HILLS. THE SOLDIERS SWEAR BY THEM.

THE

### SIRDARS CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOVELTY THEATRE, BOMBAY,

Under the distinguished patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD AND LADY SANDHURST.
TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 22nd November.
IN AID OF SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL, POONA.
Robertson's Popular Three-Act Comedy,
"CASTE"
BY POONA AMATEURS.
To commence at 9 P.M.

Plan at Soundy and Co., Ld. Orchestra Stalls and Front Row Dress Circle, Rs. 3. Other Rows Dress Circle, Rs. 2, Back Seats, Re. 1, Half-price to Back Seats only.

Naval and Military in uniform.

---

### B. B. & C. I. RY.
### PAREL GYMKHANA.

DANCE to be held at the
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Parel Mechanics' Institute.
TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant.
Commencing 9-30 P. M., Railway time.
ADMISSION: 1 Gentleman and Ladies Re. 1.
TICKETS to be obtained from the Undersigned.

M. D'MELLOW,
Honorary Secretary, Parel Gymkhana.

---

### WANTED,

SEVERAL SURVEYORS, on the Construction of Sewerage Works in Bombay. Persons possessing the qualification of L. C. E. preferred. Apply to

JAMES W. SMITH, M. INST. C. E.,
Special Drainage Engineer.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 21st November, 1895.

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### WANTED,

AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER, for the Porbandar State. Only experienced men need apply. Applications, with copies of Certificates, to be forwarded to

THE ADMINISTRATOR,
Porbandar.
Porbandar, 18th November, 1895.

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### PORBANDAR STONE TRADE.

THE celebrated PORBANDAR STONE QUARRIES have now been connected by Railway with the Port of Porbandar, and from 1st January, 1896, Stone will be booked direct from the Quarries to the Shipping Wharf—a distance of 10 miles.

As the demand for this Stone is rapidly increasing and the difficulty of cartage has now been removed, there is a good opening for contractors and capitalists desirous of entering the Stone Trade. The Administrator is now prepared to grant leases of new quarry sites for fixed periods on favourable terms. Applications for these should be made at once to the Undersigned, who will be glad to furnish any further information desired.

W. T. MORISON,
Administrator, Porbandar State.
Porbandar, 18th November, 1895.

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### FOR SALE.

TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the BOMBAY POLICE HULK CZAREWITCH, will be received by the Undersigned at Bombay, up to Gun-fire, of FRIDAY, the 29th November, 1895, by Registered post.

2. For conditions of sale, description, &c., of Vessel, see Bombay "Government Gazette" of 21st November, 1895, or apply to the Undersigned.

3. The Vessel will be open for inspection on applying for an order to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 13th November, 1895.

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### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
### BLUE DRILL CLOTH.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 30,000 yards of BLUE DRILL CLOTH, and 4,000 BLUE COTTON TURBANS.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 11th December, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st November, 1895.

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### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI GULABBAI, widow of JAMNADAS RUNCHHODDAS, has contracted to SELL to Mr. KAKSING LALSING, the immoveable property described below:—

All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property by way of sale, inheritance, mortgage, gift, trust, lien, incumbrance, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same if any, will be considered as having been waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate on Sheik Memon Street or Marwadi Bazaar, outside the Fort of Bombay, which said piece of Fazendari land contains by admeasurement 81 7-9 square yards and which said dwelling-house and premises bear Municipal Ward No. 325, Street, Nos. 510 and 512, and are bounded on or towards the North by the said Sheik Memon Street or Marwadi Bazaar Road, on or towards the South by a sweepers' passage beyond which is the house of Rangildas Dullubdas, a moiety of which sweepers' passage belongs to the property contracted to be purchased, on or towards the East by the property of Javerchund Partapchund, and on or towards the West by a private passage beyond which is the house of Dama Gopal, which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the Vendors tenants.—Dated this 19th day of November, 1895.

LITTLE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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### NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of JAMES DICKSON, formerly of Bombay, in India, but late of No. 15, Lee Park, in the County of London, European, deceased, (who died at Brindisi in Italy on the 15th day of June, 1895, and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will thereto annexed of whose property and credits were on the 19th day of November, 1895, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to RICHARD SNEADE BROWN and CHARLES FORBES MOIR of Bombay, the constituted Attorneys of HENRY WYATT, the proving executor named in the said Will for his use and benefit and limited until he should obtain Probate to be granted to him to have effect throughout the whole of British India), are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors, for such administrators at their office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 6th day of January 1896, as after that date the said Administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said executor or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 21st day of November, 1895.

BROWN AND MOIR,
Administrators' Solicitors.

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### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | £1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,109,875 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £554,907 10s. |

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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### "SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
FINEST OLD
HIGHLAND MALT,
The Most Popular Whisky in India
Rs. 35-4 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of the surplus stock of an European Firm advertised to be held TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., is POSTPONED until further notice.

SALE OF 24 ARAB HORSES OF THE 1ST LANCERS, HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

24 Arab horses of the 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, suitable for driving and riding purposes.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the property of Mrs. Fischer, consisting of glassware and crockery, majolica flower pots and flower holders, bronze table ornaments, oil paintings and oleographs, table and wall lamps, telescope, guitar, carpenters' tools, spoons and forks, set of double harness, garden lamps, &c.

The property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Lord olin Campbell, consisting of handsome teak and blackwood glass-door cupboards, chest of drawers, octagon, side and writing tables, teapoys, cushioned sofa and easy chairs, arm chairs, bentwood chairs, washhand stand with furniture, cane chairs and teapoys, iron single bedstead with wire mattress, iron folding cot, Japanese screen, cupboard, glass book-case, dressing table, a well-bred white Kathiawar bull-calf about one year old, sire and dam over 15 hands, intended for breeding purposes in England, a strong-made teakwood cage by John Roberts and Co., &c.

The property is on view.

N.B.—The bull and cage could be seen at Messrs. Stephen and Sons' Stables, Churney Road.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SADDLERY, BOOTS, AND SHOES.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a consignment of superior saddlery, boots and shoes, manufactured by Messrs. CREET BROTHERS of Cawnpore, consisting of a few sets of brass-mounted brown leather single harness, saddles, tan leather shooting boots, lace boots, canvas, tan shoes, tennis and Oxford shoes, ammunition boots, ladies' lace boots and Oxford shoes, &c.

The boots and shoes will be sold by the pair to suit all buyers and the whole is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell be Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 single barrel quackenbush rifle.
1 sweet-toned square pianoforte by S. Rose and Co.
4 boxes still hock.
1 case 34 tins gypsaline for walls and ceilings.

A quantity of office furniture, consisting of writing desk, book shelf, sample cupboards, teakwood chairs, bentwood chairs, copying presses, safe with stand, letter scale and weights, punkha screens, sample tables, &c.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Juggimal Bhoolomal, Delhi—

Ex s.s. Baroda.

1425—1-20—10 bales each 5 cwt. strawboards, 25+30". 8-12 and 16 ozs. and 2lbs. per sheet.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 handsome strong landau.
1 light and strong dog-cart.
1 lady's saddle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Grants' Buildings, Lower Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned walnut-wood grand cottage pianoforte by W. Brest, London, fancy bamboo furniture, stone garden stands with flower pots, pictures, table ornaments, Brussels' carpets, etc., the property of Mr. W. C. SMITH, changing his residence.

The property is on view.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 140 of 1894.

Motichund Harruckchund and Choonilal Motichund ........ Plaintiffs.
vs.
Manockchund Kapoorchund ........ Defendant.

In pursuance of directions contained in the consent decree made herein on the 11th day of July, 1895, and under instructions from the Defendant abovenamed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p. m., the undermentioned valuable jewellery on account and at the risk of the abovenamed plaintiffs, viz.:—

2 bhikhvalis containing 4 emerald beads and 2 diamond beads.
1 jadav choodo containing 8 diamond, ruby and emerald bangles.
1 brilliant galuband (necklace).
1 pearl necklace containing 29 pearls and 8 ruby beads.
1 brilliant and ruby necklace.
4 diamond bangles.
1 emerald bead weighing about 12½ rutties.
1 pair pearls (magaj) weighing about 23½ rutties.
21 ruby beads weighing about 36 rutties
5 brilliant pairs and 1 brilliant weighing in all 25½ rutties.
1 diamond and ruby necklace.
1 diamond and ruby watch chain.
12 emerald beads weighing about 41½ rutties.
1 bundle of pearls containing 43 beads.
1 gold hook.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND RARE BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS, GOLD REPEATER WATCH, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Marine Street, Fort, a collection of valuable and rare books and manuscripts in English, Phelvi, Zend, Persian, and Gujrati, pertaining to Parsee religion, also books on literature, a gold repeater jewelled hunting watch with gold chain, palanquin clock, University clock, etc., the property of the late DHUNJEEBHAI FRAMJEE PATEL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the books will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chunam Kiln Road, near Grant Road, opposite the David Sassoon Reformatory, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned ebenised cottage pianoforte, by S. Rose and Co., brass bedstead, pictures, table ornaments, Brussels' carpets, Hink's lamps, etc., the property of W. CHARPIE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, November 22, 1895.

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### J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
(Built to order for India.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI, KANGRA & CEYLON TEAS.

FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

---

RARELY idle for 18 years. Mrs. H. Wyatt, from Wotton V. Edge, says:—"You supplied me with a Machine 18 years ago. It has rarely been idle a day. The only thing that is worn is the check spring.—THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE Co., Bombay.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

The SALE of Messrs. Mugondas and Jeramdas stock-in trade at No. 51, Medows Street, consisting of jewellery, silk piece-goods, toys, &c., &c., will be resumed TO-DAY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of coloured and grey piece-goods, &c.

Also the property of the late Mr. J. W. MIDGLY, consisting of uniform dress, wearing apparel, &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 second-hand strong-built victoria with removable coach-box.
1 powerful C. B. pony, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive,
1 bay Australian gelding, about 15 hands, aged, going in harness and saddle.
1 handsome four-seated open carriage.
1 second-hand palanquin office-shigram with a powerful flea-bitten Arab horse and harness.
1 child's perambulator.
1 military saddle with bridle.
1 handsome grey Arab pony going in saddle and harness.

Grey C B Gelding Walking, 4 years, maiden, will be sold by Auction, at the Mahaluxmi Race Course, after the races in which he is running on Saturday, the 23rd instant.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel and opposite Y. M. C. A., the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, glass, porcelain and platedware, one first-rate sweet-toned cottage piano by Marcks and Co., China and Japanese vases, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, table ornaments, &c., the property of C. B. CLANCY, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Phillips and Co., very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished dining drawing, office, and bed-room furniture of the latest design, and best workmanship made by Madrasi carpenters, consisting of drawing-room suits, mirror backed sofa, dining and drawing-room cabinets, chiffoniers, handsome single, double and treble door bevelled glass almyras, ottoman, revolving pigeon-hole office tables, easy and light reclining and revolving chairs, wardrobes, sideboads, teapoys, card-table, dumbwaiter, book and show cases, one Madras pattern travelling coach &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and Cotton Sweepings, Waste Paper, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On MONDAY, the 2nd prox., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIPCHANDLER, MILL, AND RAILWAY STORES.

Under instructions from the liquidators of Messrs. Merwanjee Mody and Co., Ld., (now in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p.m., at No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Framjee, Sons and Co., the remaining stock of the abovenamed Company, consisting of gauge glasses, bolts and nuts, coach screw, galvanized bolts, washers nails, &c., brass and copper tubes, hydraulic pipes, hammers, cast-iron couplings and shaftings, lead pipes, boiler tubes, flat steel, steel spring and hoops, single, double, and treble blocks, pulleys and chains, candoffin, Bengal weights, valves, card cantop rings, pickaxes, cooking stoves, boiler composition liquid and powder, disinfecting powder, bone-crushing machine, filling powder, iron plates, rivets, paint, oil, galvanized wire netting, earthenware, pipes, cast-iron sheaves for blocks, enamelled candlesticks, guard and anchorside hanging lamps' washing tubs, coffee parch machine, leather hose, lamps' wicks, brass coupling, corks, buffalo pickers, spindle looms, spring loom, brass thimbles, buckles, copper ruling tape, chamber pots, spring scale, temples, loom, burner, gear, thinges and washer, gin pulleys, shelter valves, canvas hose leather and cotton belting, life buoys building tube expenders, sizing tester, thermometer, steam gauges, rubber pipe and rings, scale for money, brass hinges, heel yarn, comb brass, roller cloth, nail puller, chaff cutter and knives, indicators, scissors, pump buckets, copper measure, galvanized steel and iron wire, grain crushers, flour mill, iron safe, cotton, manilla, hemp and Bengal rope, bathing tubs, rubber cushion, sheets, knives for leather cleaning, red and white rubber, lubricator glasses, bobbins, kettle, single and double wooden blocks, &c., &c.

The above is now on view,

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, November 22, 1895.

## BANKS.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

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### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen 6,000,000 | = Rs 1,20,00,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | „ 4,500,000 | = „ 90,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | „ 3,928,000 | = „ 78,56,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

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### COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE, BANK (LIMITED).

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Rs. 25,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUNDS AND REST | „ 10,46,454 |

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.
BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. | GORDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq. |
| SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq. |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—3 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

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### THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

| YOUR VISITING CARD. | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| 100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate | 4 | 0 |
| 100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate | 5 | 0 |

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

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### ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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A BOON TO MEN. Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 63, High Holborn, LONDON.

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## "GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

### THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

### Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
### DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature* ____________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is [illegible] to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

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### BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

### FANS! FANS!!

ELEGANT DESIGNS
IN
GAUZE,
SATIN,
LACE,
FEATHER,
Rs. 15 to Rs. 120.

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# TREZUKA
### THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

# ZAROUBA
### THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C.

*Agents for India*, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

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## BANKS.

### CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAPITAL | Fcs. 200,000,000 | =£8,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | Fcs. 40,000,000 | =£1,600,000 |

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ¼ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
„ for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

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### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | $ 55,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

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HANKOW.
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ILOILO.
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

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| | |
|---|---|
| 12 Months | 3½ per cent. |
| 6 Months | 2½ per cent. |

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

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## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £160,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

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### COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

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LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).
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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

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C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

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NOTES:
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## NOTICES.

### BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

AS arranged at the GENERAL MEETING, held on 6th instant, the FIRST RACES of the Season for YACHTS and SHIPS' BOATS will take place on SATURDAY next, 23rd instant. Members are reminded that all entries along with entrance fees, viz., Rs. 3 for Yachts and Rs. 2 for Ships' Boats must be made not later than NOON on FRIDAY, to

E. COMBER,
Honorary Secretary.
24, Esplanade Road.

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### MR. O. L. M. MACAN MARKAR,
DEALER IN PRECIOUS STONES AND JEWELLER,

HAVING arrived from Ceylon, invites the Visitors and Residents of Bombay to his temporary office in the Esplanade Hotel, to inspect his choice collection of PRECIOUS STONES, mounted and unmounted, including Cats'eyes Sapphires, Rubies, Diamonds, Pearls, Star and Moonstones, Alexandrite, &c., of the Rarest Beauty.

Mr. MARKAR paid his first visit to India in 1884, when he showed at the Calcutta Exhibition the famous Cats' eye valued at Rs. 30,000, which has been universally acknowledged by connoisseurs to be the finest specimen ever discovered

Mr. MARKAR has Numerous Testimonials from both Visitors and Residents in India, which will guarantee his bona-fides. Please note the Address.—No. 111, Esplanade Hotel, Hours 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

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Dr. GLOEL,
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H. M. THE QUEEN'S TABLE WATER.

The *Lancet* writes of Godesberger:—"It is a Natural Sparkling Table Water, peculiarly Soft to the Palate. It is Free from Organic Matter. It is an excellent Drink with Milk. It mixes well with Spirits."

Has all the Advantages of Soda Water without any of its Drawbacks.

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CROFT, MODY & CO.,
16, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

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*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

### INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

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### THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

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|---|---|
| Twelve Months | Rs. 26 |
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay: or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

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OFFICE.—Dorset Street, Whitefriar London.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrears* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 55 |
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| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrears.* | |
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| First insertion | Rs. 5 |
| Second do. | „ 2-8 |
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| Fourth and succeeding insertions | As. 2 per line |

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

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|---|---|
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

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| Each succeeding line | „ 0-8 |

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### "BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS—

| IN BOMBAY | | UP-COUNTRY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 12 | Per Annum | Rs. 15 |
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| Quarterly | „ 3 | Quarterly | „ 3-12 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 12 |
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| Quarterly | 3 |

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*Post Free.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 11 |
| Half-yearly | „ 6 |
| Quarterly | 3 |

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Ordinaries, Bombay First Extra meeting.
Bombay Presidency Rifle Association meeting.
Dance, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Parel Mechanics' Institute.
Novelty Theatre, third performance of "Caste" by the Poona Amateurs, 9 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Temperance Address by Rev. A. H. Bowman, M.A., Songs, Glees and Recitations, 8-30 p.m. Ladies invited.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Dunottar entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Mothley Hall entered the dock on Wednesday, and the steamers Jubeda and Vindobona left it yesterday.

POLO.—The ground is reserved for practice, this afternoon, at 4-30.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Cutch Mandvie, per extra s.s. Kola, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.—The first races of the season for yachts and ships' boats will be held tomorrow (Saturday) afternoon. Entries close, at noon, to-day, for yachts, and noon, on the day of the race, for ships' boats.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—Gopia Nana, a labourer, employed on board the steam-ship Dunottar, was, on Wednesday noon, discharging cargo, when he accidentally fell from the 'twin deck into the hold, a depth of about twenty feet, sustaining a lacerated wound at the back of the head and a severe shock to the system, which necessitated his removal to and detention at the J. J. Hospital.

FIRE IN DANDA.—On Wednesday night, at 11 o'clock, a destructive fire broke out in a house, belonging to one Shimgea Kunbi cha Nakwa. The fire spread so rapidly that six houses were soon seen in a conflagration. Great difficulty was experienced by the villagers extinguishing the fire, as there was no pump to be had on the scene in time. The origin of the outbreak is not known. The damage is estimated at Rs. 5,000. The affair illustrates the need for a fire pump in the heart of the village.

PURDAH LADIES IN THE HIGH COURT.—Yesterday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, during the trial of the Ripon Road murder case, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee and a special jury, several Mahomedan ladies visited the court and watched the proceedings during the greater part of the day. Being *purdah* ladies, probably members of his lordship's family, a special China mat screen was erected for their accommodation in the visitors' gallery, from behind which they watched the proceedings in the court below.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT MAZAGON—Mr. E. Everett, residing at Frere Road, near the Wari Bunder Goods Station, has made a report to the police that, on the evening of the 17th instant, about a quarter-past 8 o'clock, he was returning alone from Mazagon, and when near the Wari Bunder Railway crossings, two European loafers came up to him and demanded money. On his refusing to comply, they put their hands into his pocket, and having removed Rs. 5 in cash, decamped. The complaint is being investigated.

DANGEROUS FREAKS OF A LUNATIC.—On Wednesday morning, about 6 o'clock, the roof of a chawl at Walkeshwar, belonging to the PublicWorks Department, was found to be on fire by some neighbours, who at once forced the door of the room open, and it was discovered that a man, named Babajee Mahadeo, who arrived in Bombay eight days ago, and who is of unsound mind, had been lying inside. The neighbours at once extinguished the flames. The fire is supposed to have been caused by this lunatic, who is at present detained by the police surgeon for examination.

THEFT AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Abdul Rahim Sheikh Farrid, a *massal*, was charged with stealing a copper nozzle, with brass ends, pertaining to a fire-hose. The nozzle was valued at Rs. 35, and belonged to a fire-hose on the Victoria Terminus Railway Station. In sentencing accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment, the magistrate observed that the theft was a mischievous and dishonest one, and might have led to serious consequences in the event of a fire.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Graceful Dance | Dulcie | Cecile Fovey |
| Overture | Si J Etais Roi | Adam |
| Selection | La Figlia del Regimento | Donizette |
| Polka (Piccolo solo) | The Deep Blue Sea | Brewer |
| Reminiscences of England | | Fred Godfrey |
| Valse | Die Hydropaten | Gung'l. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A GROUNDLESS CHARGE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Succaram Nimbaji stood charged at the instance of Casibai, a Hindu woman, employed in a wool-cleaning factory at Colaba, with assault and using criminal force. It was alleged that on the evening of the 11th instant, while Casibai was going along the road, accused seized her by the hand, offered her a rupee, and made and an improper proposal. The evidence of about half-a-dozen witnesses on both sides having been recorded, his Worship found the evidence for the prosecution very unsatisfactory, and discharged accused with a caution.

INCORRIGIBLE.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, heard the case in which Abdul Mahomed, against whom there stood a record of several previous convictions, was charged by Inspector Flanagan with attempting to steal the gold-embroidered end of a Hindu turban, valued at Rs. 4, belonging to Dharma, from a shed in the Victoria Dock. In convicting accused, his Worship remarked that he would be this time sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, but should he be brought before the magistrate in future for a similar offence, he would be committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

B. B. ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—A general meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held, last evening, for the purpose of revising the list of newspapers, periodicals, journals, etc., taken by the Society. After some discussion it was resolved to take *Badminton Magazine*, on the proposal of Mr. Symons, Capt. Peile, and Dr. Grayfoot, and the *Sketch* on the suggestion of Messrs. Hallward and F. H. Brown, while the *Bookman* and *Indu Prakash* were discontinued. The following rule was carried, and will be brought into force from 1896 :—"All books borrowed are to be returned to the Library in the first week (from the 1st to the 7th inclusive) of December in every year, whether the time allowed for reading has expired or not, and there will be no issues of books in that week. Any member who shall not have returned the books as required under this Article, after receiving a call from the Librarian, shall not be allowed to take books from the library until he sends back all the books standing in his name in the Society's register on the 30th of November." Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi then read a paper on Firdousi's Version of the Discovery of the Indian Game of Chess.

THE "VERNACULAR TEXTILE JOURNAL."—A new departure in Native journalism has been inaugurated by the proprietors of the *Indian Textile Journal*, which deserves more than a passing notice. India has enough of vernacular literature of doubtful practical utility, and, as we have often shown, of a character distinctly antagonistic to the best interests of the people, politically and socially. A journal, therefore, devoted solely to the cause of industrial progress, and diffusing practical knowledge of the arts and manufactures, deserves a place in the foremost rank of Native journalism of recognized worth and utility. This may justly be said of the Vernacular edition of the *Indian Textile Journal*, which has just been issued in Bombay, under the editorship of Mr. S. M. Rutnagur. The language chosen is Gujerati, which is the universal language of commerce in Western India, and the new journal will in consequence appeal to a large section of the native public engaged in cotton ginning, pressing, spinning, and manufacturing, who do not speak English. In our great manufacturing industries the Native element naturally predominates, but the lack of technical education and literature places many at a serious disadvantage in the efficient conduct of their business. The valuable addition Messrs. Rutnagur and Co. have made to the vernacular technical literature of the country will carry with it much that will prove of substantial benefit to merchants and manufacturers, and we hope that this, the first journal of its kind, will meet with a hearty support at the hands of those in whose interest it is specially published.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. G. BARROW, who has just vacated command of the Hongkong Regiment, takes over the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General, Rawalpindi District, next month.

## FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the trial of the following case was concluded before the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebjee and the same Special Jury.

### THE RIPON ROAD MURDER.

Muradan Roshan, a Mahomedan, of about twenty-three years of age, was placed at the bar on a charge of murdering a woman, named Kundan, in September last. The following special jury was empanelled to try the case :—

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. F. C. Macrae, foreman.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. E. H. McDowell. | Mr. Jehangir J. Lam. |
| Mr. R. A. Forbes-Sempill. | Mr. Dinsha P. Batha. |
| Mr. James Morris. | Mr. Kaikhsru R. Oonwalla. |
| Mr. J. P. Watson. | Mr. G. K. Remington. |

Mr. Starling, the acting Advocate-General, with Mr. Furdonjee Pestonjee Talyarkhan, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown. Mr. Young defended the accused.

Constable Todman, examined by Mr. Starling, said he first went to the prisoner's room on the 20th September, when the body of the deceased was outside the room. Inspector Ellis was present and pointed out the body to the witness. He superintended the photographing of the body.

Mr. Starling read to the jury the statement made by the prisoner before the magistrate, and then closed the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner, in answer to the court, made a statement to the effect that he went from Benares to Igatpuri to see his cousin. He told the latter he had come to look for work in Bombay. Kundan was with him. They came by train to Bombay and got down at Boree Bunder. A saheb's butler suggested that they should not stay at Boree Bunder, as their kit might be stolen. He asked them to go to his quarters, and they did so. Kundan gave a woman four annas to get something to eat. Next day, at Kundan's request, he went out to look for a room to live in; and he went and found a room at Madanpura. After seeing the rooms, he went back and took Kundan there. They hired a room for two rupees a month, which he (prisoner) paid in advance as required. They occupied the room and continued to live there. Prisoner used to go out in search of work. After two or three days, he caused a letter to be written to his mother, stating that he was in Bombay. For ten or twelve days he searched for employment, but could not find any. Kundan said, as he could not find any employment here, he had better go to his cousin, who had told him to do so. She gave him four annas to go to Igatpuri. As she had no money, he gave her two annas out of the four. Kundan said she had a silver wristlet on her wrist, on which she said she would raise two rupees and maintain herself. Prisoner started with the two annas, leaving his things with her, and telling her to take care of herself. He left at 11 a.m., on foot. It was dark when he reached Sion. He ate something there and slept in a dhurmsalla during the night. Next morning prisoner and two or three other persons left Sion and reached Kalyan in the evening. They slept under a tree. The next morning he and the other persons started together and made a halt at night at Ghotee. The next morning prisoner left Ghotee and reached Igatpuri at 8 or 9 p. m. As he had no money left with him, he slept without eating any thing. The next morning he went to look for his cousin, but could not find him, and so he returned to the dhurmsalla. There an old man and woman engaged him to carry their bundle to the station for three pice; and with the money he bought some flour, prepared bread, and ate it. Prisoner met a sepoy there, who asked him when he had arrived there. He said he had arrived the preceding day. He took down his answer. In the evening of that day, prisoner again looked for his cousin, but did not find him. Some persons told him that his cousin Succoor was living there, but had left for Bombay. Prisoner returned to the dhurmsalla, and told the people that he would go to Bombay the next morning, as his cousin had gone to Bombay. They gave him some bread, which he ate. A policeman afterwards came to the dhurmsalla and arrested him. He told him that some one had cut his wife; that he should go with him to Bombay and identify her. Prisoner began to cry, and the sepoy beat him. The sepoy took charge of his things and clothes. The next morning he was brought by rail to Bombay. He was taken to Madanpura; thence to a chowkey, where he was shown a knife, and was beaten and told to confess. He refused to confess, and was beaten and became unconscious. They poured some water on him, and he became conscious. They then brought some sweets, and told him to eat, but he could not. He was again told to confess that he killed Kundan. They said "if you say you killed Kundan with this knife, you will get off." They threatened to break his head. He got frightened, and out of fear, he stated to the saheb what they had told him to say.

Mr. Starling said Ghotee was a station beyond Igatpuri.

The prisoner said he was told the place where he halted was called Ghotee. He could not say if it was a railway station. There was a tank there. He could not say exactly : it was night.

In answer to the judge, prisoner said he did not know a Borah named Khanbhoy and got no food from him or any other Borah. He had left his things and key with Kundan. She went out without a veil in her ordinary dress. He did not point out the knife to Inspector Ellis. He did not wish to say anything further.

Mr. Starling, in summing up the evidence, said there could be no doubt now that the deceased was Kundan, the woman who lived with the prisoner. It was quite evident that the woman who was murdered was murdered in the room occupied by the prisoner and Kundan. If the prisoner's statement be true that he left Bombay on the 15th September, and was in Igatpuri on the 18th and 19th September, he could not have murdered the woman. But the evidence for the prosecution was that prisoner was seen in his room in Bombay on the evening of the 18th September, on which day he paid the balance of the rent for his room, one rupee, and when Khanbhoy Kikabhoy gave him some food to eat. At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 19th September, the door of the room was found locked with the lock which the landlord's agent had given to prisoner. Prisoner told the magistrate that he had committed the murder, because he said he was informed by the police that, if he said so, he would get off. It was for the jury to consider whether it was a reasonable or probable explanation; or whether they could accept it. The prisoner and Kundan were not known to have any enemy in Bombay; and there was no reason apparent why any other person but the prisoner should murder Kundan.

Mr. Young, in addressing the jury for the defence, said that the prisoner's statement was consistent with the probabilities of the case. He had written to his mother that he was in Bombay, and the evidence shewed that he was trying his best to earn an honest livelihood by his work. The learned counsel referred to the evidence given against his client, and pointed out what he considered to be inconsistencies and improbabilities therein. The recognition of Kundan by some of the witnesses, who had not properly seen her before, was very slight; and one of the witnesses was unable to recognise her in the first photograph which was shown him. Other witnesses gave a wrong description of her stature and her size. The learned counsel submitted that there was no satisfactory identification of the woman who was found murdered with the woman Kundan who lived with the prisoner. The learned counsel also submitted to the jury the possibility of any other person getting into the prisoner's room after entering the adjoining room, which was empty, and committing the offence with which the prisoner was charged. Then there was a question for the consideration of the jury, that the woman might have committed suicide. There were no marks in the room of a struggle, none of the things in the room was in disorder, and nothing to show that a murder had been committed. There was only a single wound on the body, and there was nothing inconsistent in the condition or position of the body with the theory that it was a suicide. There were no cries heard, there was nothing to indicate a struggle on the part of the woman for her life; and there was no motive why the prisoner should murder her. Her ear-rings were found lying on the mat. She was a strong woman, and was it possible that, in her struggle for her life, she would not have caused the man a single bruise or abrasion, and would have quietly submitted to be killed by him. The evidence regarding the state of the fire-place was unsatisfactory; and the evidence regarding the finding of the knife was suspicious. Inspector Ellis did not find the knife in the ashes on the first day of his visit to the place. He found it at his second visit and the learned counsel said it was quite possible that it was placed there by the police havildar or somebody else. Inspector Ellis must have known that the finding of the knife was the most important element in the case; and yet he had failed to find it. It was not found until somebody had placed it there. The prisoner was only a boy; and nothing had been shown why he should murder the woman. The learned counsel trusted that the jury would by their verdict spare the young man's life.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said the first question for their consideration was whether the death of Kundan was caused in a natural way or by suicide, or whether it was caused by the prisoner. On the one hand, they had the evidence of Dr. Sidney Smith, which his lordship read, to the effect that the wound could not have been self-inflicted, and on the other hand, they had the contention of Mr. Young that it was. The jury would have to take into their consideration whether, if the woman committed suicide, it was possible for her to place herself in the position in which she was found in the "morri," and how the door of the room came to be locked from outside. The jury had heard Mr. Young's remarks to them, and they must have fresh in their minds the defence which be submitted. His lordship did not know a murder case in which the facts were so short; and the jury would have no difficulty in dealing with them. Any doubt which might arise in the minds of the jury must be a reasonable and probable doubt; not a remote or merely a possible one. The most important point was whether the prisoner was in Bombay on the evening of the 18th September as alleged by the prosecution; or whether he had left Bombay, as he stated, on the 15th September for Igatpuri. It was true no motive had been shown why prisoner should kill the woman; but that was no reason why a motive should not exist. The jury could only say no motive had been shewn by the prosecution in the evidence placed before the jury. No blood was found upon the knife. It was for the jury to consider whether it could have been wiped off or absorbed by the ashes. It was suggested that the police might have placed it in the ashes between the first and the second visit; and it was for the jury to say whether such a thing was possible according to their experience. A point in favour of the accused was that no blood stains were found upon his clothes. It was for the jury to attach to this circumstance what weight they thought it was entitled to. Referring to the situation of the prisoner's room, his lordship drew the jury's attention to the extreme improbability of a person entering the room through one of the side rooms, committing the murder, and then escaping the same way he entered; and yet locking the door of the prisoner's room from outside. His lordship read to the jury the whole of the evidence in the case, with comments upon portions of it, and left it to the jury to come to a verdict.

At the request of the foreman of the jury, Inspector Ellis was recalled to give further explanation regarding the knife.

His lordship told the jury that, whatever the further information was, the jury, in coming to a conclusion, must bear in mind the stage at which it was given.

Inspector Ellis, in answer to his lordship, said that the prisoner with his finger pointed out the knife, saying "the knife is there." Prisoner did not take it out, but pointed out the spot where the knife was, saying "it is close to the stone." At the railway station, the prisoner voluntarily made the statement that the knife was in the "choola."

The jury retired for consultation, and on their return into court in about half an hour, the foreman stated the jury was divided in opinion by six against three. In answer to the judge, the foreman said there was no likelihood of the jury coming to a unanimous verdict.

The foreman, in answer to the Clerk of the Crown, said six of the jurors were for an acquittal, and three for a verdict of guilty.

His lordship said that six of the jurors were of opinion that the prisoner was not guilty, and as he did not disagree with them, the result would be that the prisoner would be discharged.

The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

THE following case was heard before his lordship and a common jury.

### CHEATING AND CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

Mohunjee Oodhowjee, a middle-aged Bhattia, was placed at the bar on various charges of dishonest misappropriation, cheating, etc., in respect of six hoondies of different values. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyarkhan defended the accused.

Mr. Kirkpatrick applied that the two cases, in which the accused was indicted, should be heard together in order to save time and trouble.

Mr. Taleyarkhan said it would be better if the charges were heard separately. He did not see how the two cases could be mixed up in reference to six different hoondies.

After some discussion, Mr. Taleyarkhan, in answer to the court, said he had no objection to the cases being heard together.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in opening the case, said that the prisoner was charged in respect of two transactions which took place on the 14th and 25th May, 1894, within a few days of each other. The nature of the charge was that he, either by himself, or in league with other people, not known to the prosecution, intercepted and stole from Post Office letters, containing hoondies, which should have gone to Bulsar, being addressed by certain merchants here to their constituents in Bulsar, but which in some mysterious way did not reach Bulsar. The accused represented he was the servant of a person to whom the hoondies were endorsed, and on the strength of such representations obtained certain ornaments. The stolen hoondies were cashed in Bombay, and the accused appropriated the proceeds to himself. The two hoondies of 14th May, 1894, were for Rs. 125 and Rs. 100; and the first of them, which belonged to Chubildas Laldas, was posted by him to Bulsar to a man named Narotumdas Doolubdas. The hoondies were all payable to bearer at sight. The drawee of the hoondie for Rs. 125 was in Bombay. The second hoondie of Rs. 100 was from Dhunjee Parmanand of Bhownugar to Vasanjee Bholabhoy at Bulsar. Vasanjee never got that hoondie, and it also disappeared. The next thing they heard of the hoondies was from a man named Kanjee Mula, who received the two hoondies from Jamnadas Bhugwandas, a man whose name was never before heard of. The prosecution would prove by the evidence of credible witnesses, merchants of Bulsar, that there was no merchant there of the name of Jamnadas Bhugwandas or Naguradas Purbhoodas. Jamnadas said in a letter to Kanjee Mula that he would cash the hoondies he had inclosed credit the amount to his account, and forward certain gold ornaments mentioned in the letter at his servant whom he would send, or failing him, by a postal parcel. The hoondie drawn by Chubildas Laldas to Amritlal Narotumdas of Rs. 125 was endorsed by the fictitious Jamnadas Bhugwundas in favour of Kanjee Mula, the goldsmith, and a similar endorsement was made in respect of the other hoondie. The accused subsequently went to the goldsmith Kanjee with a letter purporting to have been written by Jamnadas, in which Kanjee was requested to make over the ornaments to the bearer. The accused signed his name in Kanjee's books as Dhunjee Maljee. Afterwards one Chhotalal Nanalal wrote from Bulsar to Kanjee, the goldsmith, enclosing two hoondies for Rs. 500 each with a letter in which Kanjee was requested to cash them, credit them to his account, and send certain jewellery with his man Keshavlal Choonilal, who, he added, would send it to him in Bombay. The hoondies were, however, not paid on presentation, and Kanjee was cautioned by Trimbak Jewa and another against paying them. They said they had not sold the hoondies to Chhotalal, and that the hoondies were missing. On the 21st May, Kanjee wrote to Jamnadas, the man to whom his former hoondies for Rs. 225 had been paid, inquiring of him what sort of man Chhotalal was, and informing him of the particulars respecting the transaction of the two hoondies for Rs. 500 each. The letter was sent by post, when it was ascertained that there was no such person at Bulsar as Jamnadas Bhugwandas. After giving particulars regarding the other hoondies, Mr. Kirkpatrick called some witnesses for the prosecution.

At this stage the court adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

### ALLEGED WASTE OF AN ESTATE.

BAI JUMNABAI VS. ABDOOLBHOY LUDHABHOY CHATOO.

THE Hon. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, on behalf of the plaintiff, Bai Jumnabai, widow of Jafferbhoy Ludhabhoy Chatoo, applied for a "rule nisi" against Ebrambhoy alias Abdoolbhoy Ludhabhoy Chatoo, for an injunction and the appointment of a receiver. The learned counsel, in support of his application, read the plaintiff's affidavit which stated that the defendant did not pay her the maintenance allowed to her by her husband's will, that he was mismanaging the estate of her late husband, and that he intended to mortgage and encumber the property situated at Palla Gully. It was further stated that the defendant was trying to conceal the existence of the will executed by her husband. His lordship accepted the plaint and granted a "rule nisi" for injunction and receiver with "interim" injunction against the defendant prohibiting him from mortgaging or charging the property.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 21.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Venice s—20 cases beer, Turner Morrison and Co; 35 cases writing papers, M. A. M. M. Shurufally; 16 cases confectionery, M. N. Irani; 70 cases whisky, and 31 cases gingerwine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Clan Gordon s—20 cases ale, The Bombay Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Venice s—60 cases ale and 60 cases stout, Turner Morrison and Co; 5 cases silvered plate glass, H Mahomedally.

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—35 cases provision 12 cases cheese, bacon etc., Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 75 bottles quick silver Ralli Brothers; 9 cases medicine provision etc, A M [illegible].

FROM CHARENTE.

Aston Hall s—50 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee Lakdawalla.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Carthage s—50 casks geneva, D Dadabhoy.

FROM HAMBURG.

Marooda s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

## HORRIBLE MURDER AT MAHIM.

A TERRIBLE murder of a Goanese woman was committed in broad daylight in a lane, leading to the Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, on Wednesday afternoon. At 3-25 p. m., on Wednesday, a policeman, in company of a Hindu, named Vishnoo Gopal, proceeded to the bungalow of Superintendent W. Saunders, at Mahim, and informed him that a Goanese woman had been found lying with her throat cut, in a gully off the Lady Jamsetji Road. Mr. Saunders at once repaired to the spot, and saw the body lying on the stomach, with the face turned on the left side. There was a large gush in the throat, evidently made with a clasp-knife, extending from ear to ear, and there was a large pool of fresh blood and a stick lying by it. The surface of the earth near the feet and around the body was much disturbed, and showed signs of severe death struggles. The body was dressed in a bluish jacket and a red plaid saree, and the woman was wearing two silver finger rings and a brass bracelet. A beady necklace, cut in two pieces, was lying near her neck. The body was searched, and the halves of two railway tickets from Mahim to Grant Road and a pocket handkerchief stained with blood, and bearing in black ink letters "R. S. D. 195,"—were found. Mr. Saunders proceeded to the Mahim police station, and had information circulated throughout the town by means of a "buttakee," but no one came forward to identify the body. About 5 o'clock in the evening, in consequence of a message received from the Superintendent, Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner, Sirdar Abdulally, and Inspector Mirza Mahomed, went to the spot, and made inquiries from the letters on the handkerchief, and came to the conclusion that the deceased woman must be an ayah in the service of some Parsee family. They returned to Bombay with the handkerchief, and directed Inspector Framji Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, to make inquiry and to find out the name of a Parsee, whose initials corresponded with the letters "R. S. D." on the handkerchief. Mr. Framji at once found out the name of the Parsee—Mr. Rustomji Sorabji Davar, acting Agent Birkmyre Brothers, Grant Road. Mr. Framji went to that gentleman's house at Grant Road, and showed the handkerchief to the family, who at once identified it. Being questioned as to the deceased, they stated that she was their ayah, that she was a Goanese widow, aged about forty, that her name was Anna Fernandez, and that she left their house about 3 o'clock that afternoon in company of another Goanese woman, named Anna Vincent, and a man, named Joaquim Rozario Fernandez, alias Jaquee, aged twenty-five, a cook in the employ of Mr. Jeejeebhoy Eduljee Mody, barrister-at-law, who resides on the third floor of a house at Frere Road. They also stated to the Inspector that she had not returned home since. Inspector Framjee then proceeded to Mr. Jeejeebhoy's house at Frere Road, and on enquiry learnt that the man Jaquee had left his master's house about 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and had not been seen since. The police then searched for the woman, Anna Vincent, who had accompanied the deceased, and found her out. Anna on being questioned by the police stated that she arrived in Bombay from Goa about eight days ago, and was without any employment. The deceased was her sister-in-law, and she had promised to find some work for her. About 12 o'clock, on on Wednesday afternoon, she went to the deceased at her master's house, at Grant Road, when deceased said that she had found some work for her at Mahim, and she asked Anna to accompany her. The man, Jaquee, was then there, and that three of them, started from the deceased's master's house to go to Mahim. They proceeded to the Grant Road Railway station, and having purchased three return tickets, went to Mahim by rail. They alighted at the Mahim station, and were proceeding through the Mahim Woods, the woman Anna Vincent walking a few paces ahead of the deceased and her companion, Jaquee. It may here be stated that the deceased and the man Jaquee were on friendly terms, having formed their acquaintance with each other while serving as an ayah and a cook at a Parsee gentleman, named Cowasji Byramji Kolah, some months ago. Having passed through the Mahim Woods, they arrived in a narrow lane, leading to the Lady Jamsedjee Road, when suddenly Anna Vincent, who was still walking in the front, heard the deceased crying "murdered ! murdered !" Anna at once turned round and noticed, to her horror, the deceased lying on the ground, and the man (Jaquee) with one of his knees on her chest pulling out a clasp-knife from his coat pocket and cutting the deceased's throat. Anna Vincent raised an alarm, and being terrified at the scene ran away to the Mahim station, and came to Bombay and informed the son of the deceased of what she had seen. The boy at once went to Grant Road to inform the deceased's master, when he found that the police had come there to make inquiry into the matter. The man, Jaquee, is about twenty-five years of age, medium built, having a slight beard, wearing grey checked coat, bluish trousers, and a grey peaked hat. All the bunders and stations are watched, and a very strict search is being made for the man. The motive for the murder is assigned to jealousy.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, opened an inquiry, yesterday morning, at Mahim, on view of the body of the deceased, when the evidence of the deceased's son, and the woman, Anna Vincent, were recorded. Dr. Sidney Smith, who made an autopsy of the body, stated that he found a wound extending across the front of the neck from ear to ear, dividing the skin and muscles, and large blood vessels on both sides of the neck. There was another wound about an inch and a-half long, dividing the index and the middle fingers of the right hand, evidently caused while resisting the brutal attack.

The inquiry was adjourned to the 28th instant at the Esplanade Police Court.

## SUIT FOR THE RECOVERY OF BROKERAGE.

### SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. RUSTOMJI MERWANJI PATEL, 2nd Judge.

DAYACHUND HEERACHUND VS. MOHAN GOPAL AND OTHERS.

MR. DINSHAW DAVAR, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. Cowasje Setna represented, the defendant.

Defendants, who are commission agents for the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, were sued for the sum of Rs. 246-14-1, being the amount of brokerage at four annas per cent. due for having effected from the 3rd October, 1894, to the 1st of January last, a contract between the defendants and different persons for the sale of their twist for Rs. 98,752-12 and Rs 35-13-6 as interest and Rs 3 as the charges for a lawyer's notice, making together in all Rs 28211-7. Mr. Cowasji Setna, on behalf of the defendants, contended that the brokerage on fifty bales of twists apart of the first item of Rs 16-4 was deducted by the buyer Ramjidas at the request of plaintiff and pleaded satisfaction as to the same; he denied claim for brokerage for the remaining portion of the first item and the second and the third item, the plaintiff having agreed to give up the same admitted only Rs. 4-13 for brokerage on the remaining items. The plaintiff, as broker, brought about three contracts between the defendants and one Soorajmul Jaising, the one for the sale of 225 bales, the other for the sale of 325 bales, and the third for 201 bales, in all 751 bales, on the 13th October, 1893, at different rates. Out of the first contract, the buyer took delivery of fifty bales and paid the price to the defendants after deducting the brokerage due to plaintiff with his consent. It was usual with plaintiff in all contracts effected for the buyer to allow him to deduct the brokerage. Soorajmul had many previous contracts with the defendants through the same broker and in all those contracts, the buyer deducted brokerage. The plaintiff also bought as broker for the same buyer from other merchants and the buyer deducted the brokerage. This was done perhaps because the buyer had an arrangement made with the plaintiff for receiving half brokerage. The brokerage for these fifty bales amounted to Rs. 16-4 and the brokerage on the remaining 701 bales came to Rs. 225-13. The defendants denied the claim for the following reasons :—Ramjidas the buyer, could not take delivery and pay for the same, and eventually the mill company, as principals had given notice to him, and afterwards the claim of the company for Rs. 3,566-11-9 for damages, was settled through the plaintiff for Rs. 1,225 by the late Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, when it was distinctly understood and arranged that no brokerage was to be paid by the defendants on the 701 bales. Ramjidas made the arrangement on the 19th February, 1894, and it was then stated in writing that no brokerage was to be paid, and Ramjidas on the following day paid the sum on the same stipulation. The plaintiff then agreed to give up his claim for brokerage against the defendants at the instance of the buyer, as the mill company gave up a large claim for their damages, but subsequently Ramjidas failed and closed his business, and after a long interval the plaintiff preferred his claim for the brokerage by a lawyer's letter demanding the amount sued for.

His Honour, the Second Judge, in disposing of the suit, said that the broker would be entitled to his commission immediately the contract was brought about. The Oriental Mill had very little to do with the plaintiff, and the court was of opinion that the stipulation in No. 1 was put in with the plaintiff's consent. The plaintiff did raise the question of brokerage, but he took Ramjidas aside and then came back and then consented to give up the claim for the brokerage. The sum of Rs. 16-14, he could not have recovered from the defendant, having recovered it from the buyer. The court passed a decree for Rs. 4-13 as admitted by defendants and costs on that amount and certified Rs. 30 as professional costs of the defendants' pleader.

DON'T BE CARELESS ABOUT "SLIGHT COLD OR COUGH!"—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold, bronchitis, and other Pulmonary diseases. Acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the throat and wind pipe. As 12, of MADON, SONS and Co.

## BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 12th November.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 31st October 1895, sanctioning the Trustees' proposals that the inspection of lights, &c., of square-rigged vessels should rest, as at present, with the Surveyors of the Port; that the Harbour Master and the Assistant Conservator of the Port be appointed by Government, under section 81 of the Merchant Shipping Act, as inspectors of lights and fog-signals of Native craft, and that a syrang be placed under their orders for the purposes of such inspection and of instructing tindals in the regulations, on a salary of Rs. 100 a month, to be paid by the Trustees and charged to Port Department: and intimating that a notification will accordingly be issued under section 81 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880, appointing the Harbour Master and the Assistant Conservator of the Port as inspectors of lights and fog-signals.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from Mr. Pestonjee B. Press, dated 7th November 1895, offering, with reference to T. R. No. 336, dated 22nd October 1895, to take up the land on Mody Bay Estate he had applied for, at the Trustees' rates of rent, viz., Re. 1, Rs. 1½ and 2 per square yard for 10, another 10 and 30 years respectively, and that he would include in the area the corner plot with the Frere Road frontage if the Trustees would rent it to him at the above rents. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 9th November 1895, reporting that the corner plot with Frere Road frontage is not of the full width, and submitting for the consideration of the Trustees whether a concession be not made to Mr. Pestonjee B. Press in the rates of rent for this plot in consideration of the large area of land he has offered to lease.

Resolution.—In consideration of the extent of the area applied for, and of the area already held, by Mr. Press, and of the narrow width of the strip with Frere Road frontage, the Trustees are willing to lease the whole plot at the rates of Re. 1, Rs. 1½ and 2. The temporary occupants should be given the usual notice. The lease should run from the date on which they vacate. The draft lease should be submitted for approval of the Land Committee.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 4th November 1895, forwarding an application from Mr. Ratansha Ardeshir Parukh for the lease of 284 4-9 square yards of land on Mody Bay Estate for 50 years at the undernoted rates of rent :—First 10 years Re. 1 per square yard per annum, for next 10 years Re. 1½ per square yard per annum, for remaining 30 years Rs. 2 per square yards per annum, stating that the applicant proposes to erect upon the land a building to be used as a dwelling house at a cost of Rs. 20,000, equivalent to Rs. 70 per square yard to be covered; and recommending the offer for acceptance. Submitted memo. to the Traffic Manager, dated 8th November 1895. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 9th November 1895.

Resolution.—The offer may be accepted. The question of revising the rates should be referred to the Land Committee.

Read letter from the General Manager, Sirdar's Carbonic Acid Inventions Syndicate Company, Limited, dated 5th November 1895, offering to lease for 10 years, with option of renewal, about 6,000 square yards of land on the Frere Estate at Ghorupdeo, north of Connaught Road, having about 180 feet frontage, at 8 annas per square yard per annum, for the erection of a factory for the manufacture of carbonic acid gas, such as is used for the manufacture of aerated waters; and stating that the process of manufacture is quite free from all objectionable odour. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 8th November 1895, reporting that, if the site be shifted further east, so as to clear the line of proposed roadway, he would recommend the offer for acceptance; giving the sanctioned rates of rent for a 50 year's lease of land in the neighbourhood; and observing that, if the building, to be erected on the land, is to be a temporary one, a clause should be inserted in the lease to prevent removal of the erection or erections or any part thereof before termination of the lease and before all rents due are paid up.

Resolution.—The offer should be accepted, subject to the site being moved to the eastward so as to leave a 60 feet frontage along the projected road on the west, and subject also to the condition mentioned by the Traffic Manager and to the further condition that the whole plot to be leased shall be fenced to the satisfaction of the Trustees' Engineer within 3 months from the date of the lease. The draft lease to be submitted for the approval of the Land Committee.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 24th October 1895, submitting the tenders for the supply of coals for the year 1896, with the recommendation that the tender of Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Company, which is the lowest, may be accepted. The papers having been circulated were not read. Submitted Trustees' minutes, advising that Messrs. Dadabhoy Hormusjee and Company's tender be accepted.

Resolution.—The lowest tender may be accepted.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 8089, dated 23 October 1895, suggesting that instead of the supply of hose for water and fire services at the docks being renewed from home as usual, a suitable canvas hose cheaper in cost, obtainable in the local market, be substituted, and reporting that he has had occasion to use some lengths of the kind of hose proposed and has found it most suitable for water-supply to shipping and well able to stand the extra pressure that the steam fire engine may at any time put upon it; that the quality of hose obtained from home is good, but the climate has its deteriorating effects on it, and that he is convinced from actual results that common canvas hose will last as long as that supplied from home, will be less expensive, and will answer the required purpose equally well. Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 8443, dated 2nd Nomber 1895, reporting that he is very badly in need of more hose for water-supply, and requesting sanction to indent for a fresh supply of 1,000 feet canvas woven hose and to charge the same to contingencies, item 17, page 14, of the Estimates for 1895-96. Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 9th November 1895, reporting on the quality and cost of the various hose used at the docks; forwarding specimens thereof and reporting that common canvas hose is quite suitable for water-supply, but that such hose should not be employed for fire service in the docks for reasons explained.

Resolution.—The supply of 1,000 feet of canvas hose for water-supply is sanctioned. The cost should be met from the grant for Contingent Works, item 17, section III, of the budget. For the reasons given by the Engineer, canvas hose is not suitable for the fire service equipment.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8473, dated 30th October 1895, approving of the revised draft notification submitted by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, declaring the portion of the foreshore of the Mody Bay South Reclamation, lying between a point due east of Vengurla Street and a point due east of Goa Street, shall be known as the Mody Bay South Reclamation Petroleum Wharf and shall be a wharf for the landing of petroleum in bulk, as defined in the Rules under Government Notification No. 5018, Revenue Department, of 11th July 1893, and for the shipment of petroleum other than dangerous petroleum, and directing that it be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

Letter from the Port Officer, dated. 2nd November 1895, reporting that Prow No. 6045 filled with water and swamped in the harbour in the squall on the night of the 1st instant.

Letter from the Engineer, dated 8th November 1895, forwarding plan and reporting that a standard length of 100 feet has been laid down on the east coping of the middle jetty, Victoria Dock, at his request, under the orders of Colonel J. Hill, R. E., Survey of India, in charge Tidal and Levelling Operations, by means of one of the standard bars used in the G. T. Survey of India; giving details of the method followed, and stating that the probable error does not exceed 1-20th of an inch in the 100 feet and 1-26th of an inch at 50 feet.

Note.—It is proposed to communicate copy of the Engineer's letter to Government for information.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

| | For week ending 8th Nov. 1895. | Total from 1st April 1895 to 8th Nov. 1895. | For week ending 8th Nov. 1894. | Total from 1st April 1894 to 8th Nov. 1894. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into harbour ... | 21 | 605 | 12 | 595 |
| " " out of harbour | 17 | 616 | 21 | 612 |
| " transported | 9 | 366 | 11 | 417 |
| " attended to | ... | 39 | ... | 46 |
| " warped ... | 3 | 61 | 2 | 49 |

## HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

For Judgment on Rule Nisi.

598-94—Ardesir H and D—Ebrahimbhoy Karimbhoy Naniee vs Dost Mahomed Karimbhoy Nangjee—K&D Shroff.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

336-85—Bicknell M and M—Maturadas Ramdas and others vs Bai Radha alias Jadao—Hiralal and M—Part heard.

342-85—Hiralal and M—Bai Radha alias Jadao and others vs Mathuradas Ramdas—Bicknell M and M—Part heard.

RICKETTY Children and Faded Youth—should not be without Munk's Codlactone. Increases weight and flesh by leaps and bounds! Rs. 1-8. MADON, SONS and Co. Bombay

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain P L Wadge, sailed yesterday for Colombo in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nowshera, 1,961 tons, Captain A Langlois, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (6th November) via coast ports, with a general cargo, Rev and Mrs L J Johnmeyer and three children, Mr Salamora and 21 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Vindobona, 2,668 tons, Captain C Bellen, sailed yesterday for Kobe via Colombo, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Hossmer and child, Mrs Koch, Sergt Stokes, wife and two children, Mr R Maclure, Dr A Hansgirg, Countess C Keglevich and 21 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain T J Grier, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (7th November) via Karachi, with a general cargo, 128 cases opium, and 180 horses and the following passengers :—Captain and Mrs Thompson, Mr Fernandes, Mr DeSouza, Mr H Goolamally Esmall, Mr Bibiaruskbaum, and 4 others, Mr Jassine Fred, Mr A H Silamean, Mr Ahmed Maneh Sassoon, and 105 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1,273 tons, Captain F J Cruess, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Revd Father B Jost, Mr and Mrs Hajee Mohomed, Mr E Gentlemen, Mr and Mrs Hajee Baloo Vale, Mr Alli bin Talib, Mr Shariff Veyam, Mr M Alli Rahimtoola, wife and two children, Mr S Daniel, Mr P K Chitab and 70 deck

### ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Nowshera (s) | Langlois | Calcutta, Nov 6. |
| | Simla (s) | Grier | Busreh, Nov 7. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Landaura (s) | Britten | Calcutta, &c. |
| | Madura (s) | Cruess | Persian Gulf. |
| | Vindobona (s) | Bellen | Kobe, &c. |
| | Vadala (s) | Wadge | Colombo. |

## DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—50 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 25 cwts coiryarn, P Govindjee; 109 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 92 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.
Australia s—25 bales wool, Tyeb Hajee; 52 bales wool, Allidina Jaffer.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—24 cwts old rubber K Morlidhar; 390 bales hemp, John L Kirsten; 28 cwts bees wax, Tyabjee and Co; 30 cases condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 7 cwts gum and 67½ cwts olibanum, T Jamnadass.

FOR HULL.

Lorenzo s—250 cwts mothyseed and 200 cwts mussoor, A Blascheck and Co; 3,000 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanjee; 5,300 cwts wheat, and 330 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ariel s—410 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 300 cwts oil cake, R Khetsey and Co; 250 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Dunottar s—100 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co; 1,000 cwts bonemeal, Tyabjee and Co; 4,000 cwts castorseed, Owen and Okell; 200 bales hemp, R Bapoobhoy and Co; 8,000 cwts bonemeal, Mooljee Jamal; 8,000 cwts bonemeal, Mooljee Jamall.

FOR HAVRE.

Dunottar s—55 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts buffalo horns, H O H Hassum.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Florida s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Australia s—4,002 cwts gingellyseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 120 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 440 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NEW CASTLE.

Lorenzo s—100 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vindobona s—53 cases sharkfins, Nanjeebhoy Meanee.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—300 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 100 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 87 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 151 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 250 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 29 cwts sharkfins and 5 cwts fishmaws, R Fazal.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 385 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 335 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, R Canjee and Co; 200 cwts old iron, K Nixon and Co; 900 cwts old iron, D Rajan; 43 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 400 bales twist, N J Abraham; 100 bales twist, F M Chinoy and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—100 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 21ST OF NOVEMBER 1895.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been either steady or has changed only slightly over the whole of the reporting area. Readings are highest over Rajputana and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderately steep. North-easterly to south-easterly winds prevail in several places, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Bangalore and 12 at Goa. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is in moderate to large excess of the average in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° at Deesa and the lowest 46° at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably at Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Ratnagiri, Veraval, Rajkot, Ajmere, Jeypore and Delhi, and the skies are overcast at Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Winds at Negapatam and Colombo are cyclonic, and as the baric gradients are steep, fresh to strong squally winds are probably blowing to the south-eastwards at Negapatam in the Bay and also to the south-westwards of Cochin out at sea. The weather to the eastwards of Colombo in the Bay is squally and very unsettled. Conditions are very favourable for rain at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency and Ceylon.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Nov. 21.

Thursday's observations :—Pressure has decreased slightly over Burma and Bengal and increased slightly over Sind, but elsewhere the changes are small and unimportant, the general distribution being little changed. Readings are high and uniform in Northern India, and low in the extreme south. Winds are northerly over the Bay area, easterly over the Peninsula and variable elsewhere. Calms are numerous in Northern and Central India. The force is fresh in Lower Burma and in South Peninsula. The mean temperature has risen in most provinces and the excess is normal in all parts of India, except in the western desert where it is in slight defect. The abnormal excess is greatest over Central India. A few light showers have fallen in Madras, but elsewhere there has been no rain.

## BOMBAY FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

FIRST DAY—23RD NOVEMBER, 1895.

Entries Closed, 20th November 1895.

FIRST RACE.—"The Debut Stakes."
Mr D E Sasson's b a gal America
Mr B's b a gal Signet
Mr Lyndon's b a h Victoria Cross
Mr Beatty's ch a h Maize
Capt. Ross' ch a gal Sabir
Mr. Nanabhoy B Sukat's b a gal Said
Mr J B's g a gal Souter
Mr S A W's b a c Manager

SECOND RACE.—"The Omnium."
Mr B C D's g ob h Walkey
Miss Wilson's b aus g Legacy
Mr Grime's b aus g Salt Water
Mr Hunter's b aus g Luxury
Mr Tulloch's b w g Slip by Lomnus
Mr Tulloch's ch w g Monarch by Albatros dam Zingara
Mr Kavanagh's b w m Muttra

THIRD RACE.—"The Farewell cup."
Mr D E Sassoon's b a gal America
Mr D E Sassoon's g a p Nadir
Mr Lieth's b a p A I
Mr Leith's b a geld Suleiman
Mr Littleton s g a gal Saood
Mr Murdoch's bl cb m The Shrew
Mr B's ch a p Energy
Mr Goring Jones b a geld Khaled
Capt R St C Lecky's b a p Pepple
Mr Lyndon's b a gal Talafar
Mr Beatty s g nob m Aline by Kurim Khan

FOURTH RACE—"The Lilliput Scurry."
Mr Bell's g a p Jasper
Mr Barton's b a p Sydney
Mr B's b a p Crescent
Mr Beatty's g neb m Aline
Mr Captain R St C Lecky's b a geld Crystal
Mr Fischer's g a p Pussmoth

FIFTH RACE—"The Bedouin Stakes."
Mr Abdool Moshen Amani's g a h
Mr Faid-bin Feed's g a h
Mr Abdool Rahman Sally's g a gal
Mr Kuluff Jamal's b a h
Mr Kuluff Magdesi g a gal
Mr Hoosein bin Hajee Hassun's g a h
Mr Hoosein bin Hajee Hassun's wh a gal
Mr Abdoola bin Kadir's b a h
Mr Ahmed Mahomed Mishari's b a gal
Mr Ahmed bin Abdoola's br a h
Mr Hoosein bin Tochmich's ch a gal
Mr B's b a gal

TOM LE MESURIER,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 21st November, 1895.

The publics are reminded that at the Races on Saturday next, there will only be "Cash" betting on the new "Starting Price" Principal.

No Bookmakers will be present.

TOM LE MESURIER,
Hony. Secy. W. I. T. Club.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH-BROOCHES.—The Latest Novelty for suspending any Watch, in fine Oxydised Metal, Rs. 3. Plain White Silver, Rs. 4-8. Gold from Rs. 30.—MARCKS and CO., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

2 MAGNIFICENT PICTURES, by Dore—"Christ Leaving the Praetorium" and ; "The Vale of Tears," in Handsome Gilt Frames.—ON VIEW at THE TRACT SOCIETY, Bombay.

PRESENTS, suitable for Weddings, Birthdays and Xmas. Claret Jugs, Biscuit Boxes, Gongs, Egg Services, Wine Pitchers, etc.—R. DITMAR, 69, Esplanade Road.

5 TIMES satisfied. E. Dixon, of Twickenham, says that since last 26 years he has been using SINGER'S MACHINES, and had 5 different machines from time to time, and was always satisfied, and could never get a better satisfaction than this.

TURNOUT FOR SALE.—BROWN ARAB GELDING, 14-2½, good jumper, ridden by a Lady, smart trapper; also DOG-CART (with removeable hood) by Stephens, Lamps, Set brown leather Harness. Price Rs. 950. Apply "X," care of this Office.

SEE OUR XMAS BAZAR of Xmas Cards, Toys, Dolls, Fancy Goods, Liberal Discount to Xmas Tree Holders. All Latest Novelties, at SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER at less than 2 annas per doz. The SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE Co., Limited.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, immediately, a PRACTICAL ELECTRICIAN, who is able to put up Electric Light Installation and take charge of the same. Apply "No. 44," care of this paper.

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WANTED.—BACK NUMBERS of the Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc. Journal. No. 4 of Vol. IV. and No. 4 of Vol. VI. Apply to HON. SEC., 6, Apollo Street.

REQUIRED, to take CHARGE of a large PROVISION BUSINESS, a duly-qualified European Gentleman. To a really competent man liberal Terms will be accorded. Apply, with copies only of Testimonials and particulars of previous employment to "L. L." care of this Office.

MATRIMONIAL.—YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, neat, good-looking, accomplished, desires to correspond with a Gentleman not over 30, with a view to Matrimony. Address in confidence, to "E" care of this Office.

CLEARANCE SALE of Best Manilla Cigars. Per Box of 100 each Rs. 5-12, 3-12, 3-8 and 3-4. Less 25 Discount. PEARSE and CO., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

STEAM LAUNCH.—Fast Steam Launch to accommodate 35 passengers available for Picnic Parties in the Harbour. Runs to Elephanta at frequent intervals. Return Fare Rs. 5. Apply to THOS. COOK and SON, Esplanade Road.

FURNISHED HOUSE or BUNGALOW, Wanted on Malabar or Cumballa Hills, or Fort. Address, stating terms, to "H.," care of this Office.

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£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.

A DECLINE of ¼ per cent. in Consols in London took place again yesterday, making the price of these funds stand at 105¾; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 117. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at par; with Paris Exchange on London a centime higher at fcs.25·22½. About £300,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-8 per cent. lower at £59¾. The price of Bar Silver receded 1-16d. yesterday, to 30 5-8d. per oz.; and in new York the metal was ¼ cent cheaper at 67 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·89½ dollars.

At the weekly biddings for 50 lakhs of Indian Council drafts on London yesterday 44½ lakhs only were allotted at 1s. 1 21-32d., Calcutta taking 31 lakhs; Bombay 13½ lakhs; and Madras half a lakh. Compared with the previous Wednesday's regular allotment rate that obtained yesterday shows a decline of 3-32d., while it is 5-32d., less than the higher rate obtained for the extra Bills placed meantime. In addition to the Bills 3 lakhs of Wire Transfers were allotted to Calcutta yesterday, at 1s. 1 11-16d. It is announced that 50 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks in London have reduced their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., say to 1s. 1¼d.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm last evening, Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 12,000 bales; East Indians *nil.* The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton was unchanged at 4 7-16d.; but Surats were 1-16d. lower, all round. American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher. The day's Imports were 15,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged at 8 3-8 cents per lb.; but February Futures were 3 points higher at 8·20 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 36,000 bales; and this season's total figures to date compare as follows with those of the two previous years for the same time:—

| | 1895. | 1894. | 1883. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday's Receipts... | 36,000 | 49,000 | 39,000 |
| Four days' do. ...... | 147,000 | 237,000 | 201,000 |
| Since 1st Sept., 1894... | 2,171,000 | 3,209,000 | 2,575,000 |

A decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in the price of Cotton has taken place locally to-day in a quiet market, in which only a moderate business has been reported. Exporters have bought 500 bales of ready new guaranteed "Fair" Bengal, at Rs. 190; 500 bales Bengal, guaranteed "Fully Good" at Rs. 172; and 150 ready new Damargaum, at Rs. 221; while the Mills have taken 1,900 bales in all of ready new stuff, say 700 Khundwa, at Rs. 213¼ to 214; 550 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 197-8½; 250 Julgaum, at Rs. 205; 150 each of Karanja, at Rs. 220; and Bhoosawal, at Rs. 208; and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 198.

Nearly half an inch more rain fell at Barsee, in the Oomrawattee circle, after the despatch of last Monday's telegrams, and the report by the message received this morning is that it still looked like rain, and Cotton-picking had partially begun. At Sholapur also nearly ¾ of an inch of rain had fallen; and 38 cents at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, to the benefit of the crop. At Broach the Cotton plants were flourishing in seasonable weather, being in flower, and showing bolls; as they were also in the districts of the Dhollera circle, though at Bhownuggur the continuance of fine weather was needed.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Only a small export business has been reported in these markets to-day, the feeling in the former having been steady, and that in the latter quiet; but prices are both unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ................................ | 8,808 | bales. |
| Wheat ................................ | 24,411 | cwts. |
| Linseed ................................ | 3,218 | " |
| Rapeseed ................................ | 3,218 | " |
| Gingellyseed ................................ | 20,364 | " |
| Poppyseed ................................ | 991 | " |
| Groundnuts................................ | 550 | " |
| Castorseed ................................ | 5,309 | " |
| Rice ................................ | 5,465 | " |

FREIGHTS are duller than ever, and there are hardly any takers of tonnage at all for November or early December shipment.

MONEY.—In view of the increasing demand for Money for the financing of the new Cotton crop, the directors of the Bank of Bombay have this afternoon, raised their rates by one per cent., making the minimum stand at 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened with a weak feeling at 1s. 1 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1¼d. for three months' sight Credits, with only a moderate business passing either way; and later in the day resales were offering on better terms, and the market closed steady to firm as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | ............ | 1s. 1 5-8d. | per rupee |
| Do. | Telegraphic ......... | 1s. 1 5-8d. | " |
| Do. | 3 months' sight...... | 1s. 1 21-32d. | " |
| Credits | 3 Do. | ... 1s. 1 3-4d. | " |
| Francs | 3 Do. | ... 1·45 | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak again in sympathy with home advices, and rates, after opening at 106 1-16 for cash, and 106 for the next settlement, declined to 105⅝, and 105 13-16, in the two positions, respectively, at which they left off.

SHARES—There has been rather more movement in this market to-day both in Cotton Mill and Press shares, the changes which we note in our list this evening are nearly all in buyers' favour. Mahaluxmee Mill, shares have advanced Rs. 25; and Presidency, Rs. 15; While Sholapore, have declined Rs. 360; New Great Eastern, Rs. 50; Queen, Rs. 45; Empress, and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 10 each; Alliance, Rs. 4; and Mazagaon, Rs 2½; In Presses Sind, have declined Rs. 30; Mofussil, Rs. 5; and New Indian, Rs. 3½; in miscellaneous shares Napier Hotel, are Rs. 12 lower; and Port Canning, Rs. 2½.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dhollera...................................... | 3 7-8 |
| The Manchester Market has been quiet. | |
| 2½ per cent. Consols .......................... | 105¾ |
| 3 per cent. Rentes .......................... | 100 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.................. | 117 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper.................. | 59¾ |
| Bar Silver ...................................... | 30 5/8 |

The sum of about £300,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall, left here for Karachi, this morning.

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 20.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, Nov. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, Nov. 21.

The s. s. Ballaraat left here, at 4 p.m., to-day.
The s. s. Nubia left here, at 10 p.m., yesterday.
The s. s. Ravenna left here, at 10-30 a.m., to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Sunday.
Mail steamer Ballarat from Australia arrived.
N. L. Prinz Heinrich, from China, arrived.

### FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 21st November, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via. | Latest Dates. | | | Time occupied in transmission. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | D. | H. | M. | Hours. | Minutes |
| Turkey ............................ | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Teheran ............................ | 21 | 2 | 32 p.m. | ... | 27 |
| Suez............................ | 21 | 2 | 55 p.m. | ... | 9 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 21st November, 1895.

| — | Maximum Time. | | Minimum Time. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. | M. | H. | M. |
| From Calcutta.................. | ... | 37 | — | 1 |
| " Karachi .................. | .. | 14 | .. | 1 |
| " Madras .................. | ... | 25 | .. | 3 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

ENGLAND.

DEATH.

GOODRIDGE—November 18, in England, Talbot Somerville, only son of Captain W. S. Goodridge, Royal Navy, and Mrs. Goodridge, aged 2 years and 4 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURN—November 15, at Damoh, C P, the wife of C W Burn, I C S, of a son.

CALLANAN—November 17, at Kil Arni, the wife of M. Callanan, Forest Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BUSH—GREENLEES—November 16, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev C J Palmer, M A, Henry Wood Bush, of Godmanchester, Huntingdonshire, to Martha Robina Greenlees, daughter of the late Samuel Greenlees, of Campbeltown, Argyleshire.

HUNTER—CURTIS—November 18, at College Church, Esplanade, Madras, by the Rev John Stewart, Robert H Hunter, Madura, to Lilla, eldest daughter of Mr J W Curtis, Forest Gate, Essex.

# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1895.

THAT ponderous compilation of imperfectly arranged tabular statistics, the annual statement of the trade and navigation of the Presidency of Bombay, has now been issued for 1894-95. The tables are as usual preceded by a review of the sea-borne trade, which, although sadly lacking the lucidity of the corresponding review of the trade of the whole of India annually written by Mr. O'Conor, cannot fail to be of service to business men. More than half of the total sea-borne trade of India was dealt with in Bombay, the total value of the traffic, exclusive of Government treasure, being only twenty-five lakhs short of one hundred crores of rupees. Large as these figures are they reveal a diminution of more than ten crores over the unprecedented total of the previous year. Even if the comparison be extended to other years besides the altogether exceptional one of 1893-94, a restriction is observable, the trade being below the average of the preceding quinquennium by over four per cent. But if the latest figures are placed in juxtaposition with those of 1885-86, it will be found that commercial transactions were twenty per cent. higher in value than was the case a decade ago. It would be interesting to know how much of this development is due to improved business, and how much to the enhanced rupee price of commodities purchased from gold countries. No one acquainted with commercial affairs needs to be told that last year's decline is due to a reduction of imports. Their total value was thirty-six and three-quarter crores as compared with nearly forty-five crores in the previous twelve months, but it is a remarkable fact that only 1·65 per cent. of the decline relates to merchandise, the remainder of the drop being accounted for by the diminished receipts both of gold and silver, to the extent of nearly half-a-million tolas and 66,659,992 tolas, respectively. The compiler of the review considers that the imports of silver were affected by the five per cent. duty, but, no doubt, the chief cause of the reduction was the collapse of the speculation in the metal which marked the first twelve months following the closure of the mints. The export of gold was unusually large owing to the inducement to sell the metal afforded by its high rupee value. The shipments were no less than six and a-quarter crores of rupees in value, as compared with two crores and forty lakhs in the preceding twelve months, and this, notwithstanding a decline in silver transactions, made the exports of treasure worth three lakhs and sixty-one crores more than those of 1893-94. The decline in exports of all kinds did not exceed three-fourths of a crore, this being due to the enhanced shipments of gold to which we have referred, and to the all-round improvements in the trade in foreign merchandise. The consignments of Indian products were five crores less in value than in 1893-94, and were lower than in any year since 1886-87, the chief causes of the diminution being the short crops of cotton, wheat, and rapeseed, and the unprecedentedly low prices of these commodities in the European markets, owing to the unusually large supplies obtainable from other countries.

Some interesting features of the import trade are brought to notice by the reviewer, whose remarks regarding the relative worth of imported and Indian coal are calculated to inspire hope of relief to innumerable passengers by the local train service of the B. B. & C. I. line, as well as to others who regularly use the Queen's Road either in carriages or on foot. Complaints are rife concerning the smoke and dust with which passengers are smothered, owing to the laudable desire of the railway executive to save the pockets of the shareholders and at the same time to encourage indigenous industries by using country coal. The reviewer tells us that the B. B. & C. I. Company contracted for very large quantities of this article, but are not likely to continue its purchase when the contracts terminate, as it has been found that the Indian coal is dear, gives a large amount of ash, and is not good for steam production. The Singareni coal brought down from Hyderabad by the G. I. P. Railway has been found to be good for steam-producing, but burns so quickly that it is dear compared with the Welsh and English consignments. The increase of imports under this head amounted to two hundred and twenty-one thousand tons, and as there was a good demand for English coal throughout the year, the stocks have been kept low. Steamers have had to be provided with coal, to enable them to go elsewhere for cargo, local freights being unremunerative and cargo almost unprocurable at times. The demand was also increased by the unusual scarcity of firewood in Guzerat, in consequence of which the Ahmedabad mills had to burn coal. The low price of English coal is attributed to the necessity under which steamers labour to bring something to the port, and to the fact that owing to the great carrying capacity of some of the new boats even a low rate of freight pays. One result of the visit of the Victorian Commissioners to India was to double the imports of coal from Australia (the chief customer being the B. B. & C. I. Railway), but this coal also compares unfavourably with English, which will certainly hold its own so long as the existing prices are maintained. There was a decrease in the imports of horses, owing to the fact that the large consignments of the previous year from the Persian Gulf proved unremunerative. In chemical products an abnormal rise is reported in sal ammoniac, which is chiefly used in turning, joining, and mixing of metals. Two-thirds of the trade in clocks and watches is still retained by the Swiss merchants, who send their goods *via* France. The United States suffered a diminution of nearly 64 per cent. in imports under this head, a fact that may possibly have some connection with the new industry of the Japanese in sending abroad imitations of American clocks. The imports of this class from the United Kingdom showed an increase in quantity, but a decrease in price, indicating a tendency towards competition with other countries in the cheap watch trade.

The raw cotton received from abroad was 16,449 cwt. less than in the previous year, notwithstanding that nearly twenty-eight thousand hundredweight more Egyptian cotton was indented, this being caused by the demand for better counts of local spun yarn for hand weaving and dyeing purposes. The smallness of the receipts from Persia is attributed to the crops having been damaged by locusts and to the larger demand coming from Russia. The importations of cotton twists and yarns have declined in value by about seven lakhs of rupees, a fact due, as the Director-General of Satistics has pointed out, to the exceptionally heavy shipments in the preceding year, and not to the five per cent. duty regarding which Manchester merchants are so sore. While yarns have fallen off there is a large import of white and grey piece-goods. Indeed, the consignments of the latter class of manufactures have only been once previously exceeded. The reviewer believes this was due to the large orders sent to Europe in anticipation of the imposition of duty which was enforced three months earlier than was anticipated. But both in grey and white piece-goods very large stocks were on hand when the present year opened. Although the trade in coloured, printed, and dyed piece-goods was overdone in 1893-94, the indents last year were considerably above the average of the first decade. One article of importation, the demand for which is regarded as affording some indication of the prosperity or otherwise of native merchants, is saffron, which is used by the more prosperous Hindus, principally the Jains, as an offering to their idols. The smaller imports of last year are attributed in the trade partly to the high prices brought about by speculation and partly to the year not having been a prosperous one. The growing tendency to use the better class of dyes explains the decrease in quantity, and some two-thirds of the increase in value of the consignments of aniline and alizarine dyes. Although the shipments of hardware and cutlery in 1893-94 were eleven per cent. higher than in the preceding twelve months, last year there was another advance of over two per cent. The reviewer inclines to the belief that the low price of metals generally had something to do with this abnormally large trade. The increase under the head of precious stones and pearls is attributed to more correct declarations of value, and this can well be believed in view of the vigilance exercised by the Customs authorities, as illustrated by the seizure of Rs. 5,000 worth of jewellery only the other day. Liquors show an increase in value but decrease in quantity, owing to the diminished trade in cheap beverages, such as ale, beer and porter, and the gradual growth of trade in whisky, and wines. One of the heaviest decreases in the import trade is under the head of metals, copper leading the way with a decline of 21 per cent. In reference to the continued increase of imports of metals from the Continent at the expense of Great Britain, the reviewer remarks that the English steam-ship lines, notably the P. and O. Company, are actually carrying metals from the Continent at a lower rate than they will take them from England. Surgeon-Major Barry may be relied upon to make a note of this fact, for use in his next pamphlet on the sins and shortcomings of the splendid steam-ship service of which Sir Thomas Sutherland is chairman.

THE *Herald of Peace*—peace at any price, we presume, even at the expense of truthfulness—publishes a remarkable article, entitled "Ruinous Indian Militarism." The article, however, treats more of social intercourse with the natives than of the subject indicated in the head line. But the statements under both heads are ridiculous as they are unfounded. In the first portion of the article our contemporary bases its observations on a paper in the *Contemporary Review* by the Rev. William Bonnar; the second on a note in the *Investor's Review.* How the *Contemporary Review* ever came to admit such utter nonsense into its columns we cannot imagine, unless it accepted Mr. Bonnar's paper as a comic contribution. The reverend humorist—for as such we must consider him since no clergyman would write as he has written, seriously—remarks it is a pity that "we English should persist in maintaining an attitude of cold and haughty reserve, or of arrogant self-assertion—aye, sometimes of brutal tyranny—towards the native. A pity! why it's a shame; and apart, altogether, from the inhumanity of it, it is the biggest blunder, politically, we could possibly make." He says that Englishmen in India are caddishly vulgar and even cruel to natives. And in illustration he quotes incidents—taken from romantic plays possibly; certainly not from history. He tells us that an English doctor assaulted a respectable Hindu gentleman, and with a forceps pulled out two of his teeth because he had not obsequiously saluted the foreigner. Another Englishman, a Government official, ordered two Indians to be tied up and flogged for omitting a similar salutation. Another official, he says, kept a deputation (who had travelled a hundred miles to lay a grievance before him) waiting a week, at his gate, before he would receive them. Mr. Bonnar does not say whether they slept outside during the time or how this deputation fared for victuals and drink, but he says: The low snobbery of some of the military circles—we thought he was talking of a civilian when he wrote "official"—is almost inconceivable. One such body, he says, refused to sit down with a native gentleman who had previously dined with Queen Victoria, and who enjoyed the friendship of the Prince of Wales. "He can't dine here because he is a black man," was the reason given for this Anglo-Indian vulgarity. Mr. Bonnar tells a remarkably good story—we employ the word in a double sense—of a Governor of Bombay, who "laudably made a practical protest against this sort of thing, by withdrawing from a club to which no native whatsoever might be invited." Then we are told by the *Herald*, which will not let Mr. Bonnar have all the glory he desires as a reconteur, that "the excessive military centralisation, of recent years, has almost caused the disappearance of the able civilian class of officials, who, formerly, helped to strengthen the administration of that vast dependency." We wonder what reply the "able civilians" would make to this if they regarded Mr. Bonnar as in earnest. With one more passage which the *Herald* quotes from Mr. Bonnar we must take leave of the reverend jester. He writes: One English Viceroy, the Marquis of Ripon, has proved, by his exceptional wisdom and humanity, the real capacity of the Indian people for loyalty. And of him we are told that: "If the Queen of England were to send a succession of such Viceroys to India, she might withdraw every red-coated soldier from the country, as there would be no need for them." Our readers will, we think, agree with us that if the Rev. William Bonnar is not attempting to emulate Max O'Rell or Mark Twain, he is suffering from hallucinations. We must not say more than this, for Mr. Bonnar is a clergyman. As to remarks of the *Investor's Review* when it adversely criticises the Military strength of India, all we can say is that it does not advocate the true interests of the investors it professes to champion.

A CORRESPONDENT, whose letter we publish in another column, indicates very clearly the defects of the so-called technical education which is offered to youths in the Central Provinces. There is, we admit, great force in what he says. The system is defective, and so long as it prevails there is, as our correspondent shows, very little chance of technical education being appreciated. A Government Resolution issued by the Chief Commissioner, received by us this week, reiterates the complaints we enumerated a week ago. As we then stated, so the Chief Commissioner states, that agriculture is also unpopular with youths. The Inspector-General attributes the unpopularity of agriculture as a study to the difficulty passed students have in finding employment. This, however, as the Chief Commissioner says, is not the case with engineers, for whom railway extensions, and public works under Government, local bodies and contractors, offer a wide and, as far as the educated youths of the Provinces are concerned, a wasted field. Even technical studentships are offered almost in vain to men who crowd to clerical service even as unpaid apprentices. Our correspondent has had a long experience of educational work in this country, and seems to go to the root of the question. We commend his remarks to the attention of the Chief Commissioner. They may help to solve the difficulties with which technical education is surrounded.

THE Bank of Bombay, yesterday, raised its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to Four per centum per annum.

IN accordance with the terms of a requisition signed by four members of the Standing Committee meeting of urgency was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Office, to appoint a Municipal Auditor, *vice* Mr. Ardasir Framjee Moos, deceased. At the outset the President explained the procedure to be followed in the matter, and the opinion of Mr. Macpherson in regard thereto. Mr. Cuffe then proposed that a committee be appointed to enquire and report, in conjunction with the Municipal Commissioner, on the qualifications of all applicants for the post of Auditor and to select from amongst them for recommendation for appointment those most eligible. In support of his motion he said that having regard to the importance of the Municipal finance, they should appoint a man who was thoroughly fitted for the post, and not one, who happened to be able to secure the greatest number of votes. In a large gathering like that it was practically impossible to absolutely adjudicate upon the merits of the candidates, and therefore the only practical, the only correct, and the only reasonable way to deal with the important question was to appoint a small committee. Mr. Hamilton failed to understand why the Corporation should delegate their power to a sub-committee when the rights of appointing an auditor rested with the Corporation and not with the sub-committee, whose decision the Corporation was not bound to accept. Unless they were prepared to be guided by the recommendations of the sub-committee, it would be sheer waste of time to refer the matter to the committee. After some discussion Mr. Cuffe's motion was carried *nem con.*

IT would be remembered that Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit, with a view to perpetuate her deceased husband's name, offered a sum of five lakhs of rupees for the building of a public hall bearing his name. The Municipal Corporation appointed a committee in connection with the offer; and the committee have applied to purchase from Government a piece of land on the Esplanade. The Bombay Government, after consultation with the Collector of Bombay, have decided that the land should be sold to the committee at Rs. 20 per square yard. This resolution of the local Government has been submitted for the confirmation of the Government of India.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the trial of the Ripon Road murder case, in which a Mahomedan, named Muradan Roshan, aged 23 years, was charged with having, on the 18th September last, murdered his wife, Kundan, by cutting her throat with a knife, was concluded before the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebjee and a special jury. After consultation for over half-an-hour, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal by six against three. His lordship said he did not disagree with the verdict of the majority, and the prisoner was discharged.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN J. G. HOJEL has been appointed Resident Surgeon of St. George's Hospital, Bombay, vice Surgeon-Major M. A. T. Collie.

MR. E. O. MAWSON, Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, has been transferred to Satara to take charge of the District, vice Mr. Maclaran.

ONE year's furlough for May 1st next has been granted to Mr. W. P. Johnson, District Locomotive Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

DURING the week ending on November 20, silver to the value of five lakhs and twenty-three thousand rupees was received at the Bombay Mint on account of tenderers for British dollar coinage; and dollars to the value of twelve lakhs and six thousand rupees were transferred to the Custom House for export.

LIEUTENANT F. DE B. HANCOCK has been appointed to act as Assistant to the Political Agent, Mahi-Kantha, and Captain S. M. Congreave-Schneider to act as Assistant to the Political, Superintendent, Savantvadi.

MR. L. PRENDERGAST WALSH, C.I.E., and Captain J. Davies, Second and Fifth Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden, respectively, have been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of their leave.

PRIVILEGE leave for two months and eighteen days has been granted to Mr. B. J. Haselden, Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara.

MR. E. S. STEELE has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Parkar, and Mr. H. C. Mules, Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier.

MR. R. GILES, Collector of Karachi, has been appointed chairman of the Karachi Port Trust, vice Colonel R. I. Crawford.

MR. D. D. LANE, Deputy Superintendent, Customs Preventive Service, having been appointed a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, asked permission to be allowed to resign. The Bombay Government, on the recommendation of the Collector and the Commissioner of Customs, have accepted Mr. Lane's resignation, and under instructions from the Admiralty he left for Trincomalee to join H. M. S. Marathon.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending November 19, was 454, giving a death-rate of 27·08 per annum per thousand as against 27·90 the corresponding period of last year, and 26·83 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 108 died from fevers; 3, small-pox; 2, measles; 58, phthisis; 9, cholera; 36 disease of the nervous system; 82, affections of the respiratory organs; 13, diarrhœa; 13, dysentery; 26, still-born; 51, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 22; Brahmin, 20; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 211; Hindu outcaste, 29; Musalman, 123; Parsee, 21; Native Christian, 13; Eurasian, 2; European, 6; Negro-African, 2; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 267 as against 257 the corresponding period of last year, and 286 the average over the past five years.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## ENGLAND AND ASHANTEE.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Ashantee Envoys, now in England, have formally accepted the British Ultimatum, but Mr. Chamberlain questions their credentials, and suspects it is merely an attempt on the part of the King to temporize. Mr. Chamberlain is sending them to Coomassie with the British officers in order to verify their statements; meanwhile, the expedition proceeds to Ashantee.

## ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Bishop of Newcastle has been translated to the Bishopric of Chichester.

## THE LIBERATOR FRAUDS.

### DIRECTORS FOUND GUILTY.

LONDON, Nov. 21, AFTERNOON.

Jabez Balfour, George Edward Brock, and Morell Theobald, directors of the Liberator Building Society, who have been on their trial in the Queen's Bench Division, have been found guilty of fraud under the first indictment, *i.e.*, publishing false statements and accounts which they knew to be false with intent to deceive the shareholders.

Sentence was postponed.

The second indictment affecting only Jabez Balfour is proceeding.

## PRECAUTIONS BY THE AMBASSADORS AT THE PORTE.

CONSTANSTINOPLE, Nov. 21.

The Ambassadors of the Powers here have requested the Sultan to issue Firmans, permitting each embassy to have a second guardship at Constantinople.

## OPINION OF A RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR ON THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 20.

J. M. Melidoff, the Russian Ambassador, replying to a memorial from the Catholics of Echmiadzin, says the Armenians mostly provoked the conflicts, which led to horrible massacres of Christians by the Turks, and he advises the Armenians to abandon the idle hope of European intervention to co-operate in promoting a new order of things.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The death is announced of Sir Henry Ponsonby, late Private Secretary to her Majesty the Queen.

## THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, with the homeward mails of the 16th instant, arrived here, at 11 a.m., to-day.

## H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN SIND.

### HARBOUR INSPECTION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 21.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, the Commissioner in Sind, arrived at Keamari by a special train at fifteen minutes past 1 o'clock in the afternoon. His Excellency was received here by Mr. R. Giles, Chairman of the Port Trust, Mr. W. E. Young, Vice-Chairman, and the Trustees. Lord Sandhurst then embarked on board the tug Richmond Crawford, and proceeded on an inspection tour round the harbour. The tug proceeded up the stream from the Erskine Wharf to the James Wharf, and then in a southerly direction to about a mile beyond the breakwater off Manora, and returned at about 2 o'clock to the harbour, where lunch was provided on the hulk at Manora, which was prettily decorated for the occasion, under the superintendence of Pilot J. F. Ritson.

Lord Sandhurst then inspected the Manora forts. Among those present were:—General T. Cooke; General T. Marston; Messrs. W. E. Young; J. Possmann; J. Sladen; T. Menzies; R. Giles; and E. Giles; Commanders Shopland and Finny; Messrs. H. J. Rustomjee; A. Morris; V. de Broe; W. Cooper; R. H. Cumming; Rev. Sandberg; Messrs. G. W. Sealy; S. B. Doig; J. Tate, and others.

His Excellency left for Hyderabad at 9-30 p.m.

## H. E. THE VICEROY AT MYSORE.

MYSORE, Nov. 21.

His Excellency the Viceroy, and party, arrived here, at 8-30, this morning, by a special train, and was received on the platform by the young Maharajah with the usual military honours by the Mysore troops. The Viceregal party then drove to Government House by the main road, which was decorated with arches, pendals, galleries, buntings, etc. The streets were thronged with spectators. The Maharani Girls' School children sang the Mysore National Anthem. At 11 o'clock the Dewan and the Durbar officials drove to Government House, and enquired after the health of their Excellencies. At noon the Maharajah paid a State visit to the Viceroy, at Government House. At 4-30 p.m., the Viceroy returned the visit at the palace. To-night there will be a banquet at Jaganmohan palace. The Viceregal party proceeds to the elephant kheddas on Saturday.

There is a pretty general impression here that the khedda operations at the Kakenkote jungles will result in a fiasco, because the herd of which great hopes were entertained have strayed thirty miles away from the kheddas, and cannot be induced to return. Mr. Shamiengar, Khedda Superintendent, is said to be doing his level best to effect a grand capture, but his unfortunate unpopularity with the forest coolies is said to militate seriously against anything like successful operations. Mr. Shamiengar has, I understand, engaged the services of several European experts for the occasion, and should no elephant drive be possible, it is probable the Viceroy's programme will be altered in favour of a visit to the Sivasamdrum Falls, and the Talkod Sand Hills, about fifty miles from Mysore. The latest news states that a herd of twenty five elephants had been driven within three miles of the camp, so that a good sport may be expected.

Nov, 20.

This morning the Viceroy reviewed the troops, numbering about 4,500. The event was a brilliant one, and was carried out successfully under General Gossett.

At noon his Excellency received deputations from the Station Municipality, the City Municipality, and the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Board.

In their address the Station Municipality urged the Government's attention to water-supply and sanitation. The City Municipality simply welcomed Lord and Lady Elgin. The Kolar Gold Mining Board urged the necessity for legislation for the prevention of thefts of quartz, amalgum, and sponge gold.

His Excellency replied collectively, and thanked them for their welcome to Bangalore. Addressing the Station Municipal Commissioners, the Viceroy said that, in consultation with General Sir Henry Brackenbury, they had concluded to adopt the Hesseragatta scheme in connection with the Mysore Government. His Excellency thanked the City Municipality for their address. Replying to the Mining Board, his Excellency said that the Draft Act now under the consideration of the Mysore Government when received, the Government of India would give it due consideration.

The addresses were presented in handsome silver caskets. In the evening the Viceregal party drove through the City Fort to Lalbagh, where a fete was held, invites being issued by the Maharani-Regent. The place was crammed.

His Excellency left Bangalore at 10 p.m., by a special train, accompanied by the Assistant Resident.

## HYDERABAD RACES.

### EXTRA DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 21.

The meeting ended to-day with a good card. The attendance was again large, the Minister among other notables, being present. The stewards are entitled to every credit for the successful termination of the races, more especially to Major Gough, the secretary, whose indefatigable efforts combined to accomplish that result. The following are the details:—

GALLOWAY SELLING RACE.—Distance—½ mile.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt Firman's Success II, 9st 2lbs, Mildenhall | 1 |
| Mr Smythe's Cadger, 7st 12lbs, Ibrahim | 2 |
| Surgeon-Major Armstrong's Mabel, 9st., Owner | 3 |

Also ran Director and Comet. Won hands down by two lengths.

Betting: Evens on Mabel; 5 to 1 Success; 8 to 1 Comet; and 10 to 1 Director.

MIDGET HANDICAP.—Rs. 800. Handicap for all ponies. Distance—5 furlongs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Johnson's Haughty Boy, 7st. 7lbs., Cibbs | 1 |
| Mr Walter's Detective, 8st. 10lbs., Thompson | 2 |
| Major Gough and Surg-Lieut-Col Lawrie's Meg, 9st 2lbs., Ibrahim | 3 |

Also ran Twilight, Lubra, Leopard, and N. B. An exciting race. Won by a length.

Betting: 6 to 4 against Meg; 4 to 1 Haughty Boy; 5 to 1 Detective and Twilight; 8 to 1 Leopard; and 15 to 1 N. B

DESERT HANDICAP.—Rs. 800. All Arabs and country-breds. Distance—1¼ mile.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Ali bin Amir's Fakeer, 7st 5lbs, Ibrahim | 1 |
| Mr Gordon's Premier, 8st 1lb, A Smith | 2 |
| Aga Khan's Ladas, 8st 4lbs, Mirza | 3 |

Also ran Pekin, Brandy, and Sumpegay. Won by a length and a-half.

Betting: 1½ to 1 Pekin; 2 to 1 Fakeer and Ladas; 3 to 1 Brandy; 4 to 1 Premier and Sumpegay.

A MATCH.—Rs. 500 a side. Distance—5 furlongs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr H E A W's Cæsar, 10st, Mirza | 1 |
| Mr Johnson's Dick Turpin, 10st, Ibrahim | 2 |

Cæsar won easily by two lengths. No betting.

ALL-HORSE HANDICAP.—Rs. 800. Distance—1 mile.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Warner's Marvellous, 9st, Capt Firman | 1 |
| Mr Hajee Ismail Sett's Pausanias, 8st 13lbs, Wool | 2 |
| Col Desraj Ur's Marvel, 9st 3lbs, Smith | 3 |

Also ran Driller and Pancake. Won by a length without effort.

Betting: 3 to 1 Marvel and Driller; 1¼ to 1 Pausanias; 2 to 1 Marvellous; and 5 to 1 Pancake.

THE VISITORS' HANDICAP.—Rs. 800. All Arabs and country-breds. Distance—6 furlongs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Hill's Magana Charta, 9st 5lbs, W Smith | 1 |
| Aga Khan's Alexandria, 6st 10lbs, Pillajee | 2 |
| Mr Ducat's Nussoom, 9st 7lbs, Mirza | 3 |

Also ran Ringleader, Donna, Salim, Grey Ghost, Kushallah, Mars and The Fool. Won by a length and a-half.

Betting: 3 to 1 Nussoom, Donna, and Grey Ghost; 4 to 1 Ringleader; 5 to 1 Magna Charta, Salim, and Mars; 6 to 1 Alexandria; 10 to 1 Kushallah; and 12 to 1 The Fool.

THE WIND-UP STAKES.—Rs. 800. A handicap for all horses. Distance—6 furlongs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Lyndon's Miss Dolly, 9st 1lb, Ibrahim | 1 |
| Messrs Cubbitt and Langton's Irrigator, 8st, Mildenhall | 2 |
| Mr Walter's Despised, 9st 10lb, Thompson | 3 |

Also ran Flare Up and Barbarian.

Flare Up went round the course twice before starting. Miss Dolly won easily by two lengths.

Betting: Evens on Miss Dolly; 2 to 1 Despised and Barbarian; 4 to 1 Irrigator; and 5 to 1 Flare Up.

There was a race for Syces as a close, the prize for which was presented by Mr. Lalla Deen Dyal. On the whole the last day was a magnificent day for the bookmakers, who have carried away a complete pile. Mr. Archer, as usual, attracted the bulk of the public patronage, and his odds were extremely favourable. Mr. Atkins, too, did a large business, offering liberal odds, which backers jumped at and broke.

## THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

PALANPUR, Nov. 21.

His Excellency Sir George White and Staff left, at 11 o'clock, last night, for Ajmere by a special train. Colonel Jackson, Political Superintendent, his Highness Sir Shere Mahomed Khanji, the Dewan Saheb, also the two young Princes, and the Chief Minister, Rao Bahadur Dullabhji Ved, were present at the station to bid good-bye to his Excellency, who shook hands with them and the other gentlemen that were present. Sir George White expressed himself highly pleased with the reception and entertainment, which consisted of shooting excursions, dinners, band music, illuminations, and fire-works. A salute of seventeen guns was fired in honour of his Excellency's departure when the special steamed off.

## COURT-MARTIAL ON AN OFFICER.

POONA, Nov. 21.

The court-martial on Captain Wood was resumed to-day. Before sitting Mr Daly wanted to make a verbal statement in regard to the document which was lost. The Judge Advocate-General said it could be admitted only as secondary evidence. Mr. Daly said he wanted to produce two witnesses to prove the document existed. After some discussion the President said he wished to be satisfied that the document is not produceable.

Lieutenant Gordon Watling deposed that he was stationed at Kasauli from the 11th April to June. He was staying at the hotel, and asked the manager if Captain Wood had paid his money. He said no. Captain Wood told me he had given a cheque which was presented for payment, but the cheque was returned. Capain Wood also read a letter, and said money had been sent from home by some of his relatives. The handwriting was that of a lady.

James Wilson, the next witness, said Captain Wood shewed him a letter about money, and mentioned about £50. He casually looked at the letter, and saw no particulars as to the writer, addressee, date, etc. It was an English letter, and written by a lady.

Mr. Daly, in his address, said that Mr. Dalton's evidence was contradictory. He could not be absolutely relied upon. With regard to circumstances attending the giving of this cheque, the prisoner was at the time in possession of a letter promising him remittance of £50. The statements made by Captain Wood with regard to the coming of money were consistent. The court might take notice of letters put in by Captain Wood to the Bank's manager. Captain Wood's statement that he asked Mr. Dalton not to present the cheque until authorised by him was perfectly likely and reasonable. Mr. Dalton's version was clearly contradicted by his own evidence when questioned in regard to the statement he made to Colonel Griffiths. The fact that the cheque is of the same amount as the April bill, together with the dance bill, proves conclusively that the cheque was given after the dance. The Prosecutor will address the court to-morrow.

The Judge Advocate-General then summed up.

## THE CONGRESS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 21.

At a public meeting held in the city, to elect delegates for the Eleventh Congress, Pandit Bishumbharnath presiding, twelve delegates were elected. Raja Rampalsingh, Messrs. Morgan-Browne, Madanmohan, Malaviya, and Roshinlal addressed the meeting.

AHMEDNAGAR, Nov. 20.

At a crowded meeting, assembled in Jeur, Ahmednagar, resolutions were unanimously passed upholding the Poona Working Committee, and approving of the Social Conference being held in the Congress pendal. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 21.

A destructive fire broke out here, last night, in which a large rice mill, on the bank of a river, owned by Mower and Co., and a number of godowns, were burnt down. The loss is estimated at Rs. 1,50,000. The property is insured somewhat in the London and Lancashire Company.

## A TRIPLE MURDER CASE.

Yesterday evening, a Mahomedan coolie here, in a fit of jealousy, killed his wife and two children.

## THE RANGOON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the annual meeting of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Pennycuick was elected chairman, in room of Mr. Glendinning, who was recently appointed Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, and Mr. MacGregor vice-chairman. Amongst the subjects which the members desire to be urged on the Government are:—High Court for Burma, and more liberality in Public Works expenditure.

## THE B. P. R. A. MEETING.

POONA, Nov. 20.

The Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Central Meeting opened to-day. The wind was rather heavy. Only 31 points were the highest made out of a possible 35. Only one match was completed.

Match 36—The Governor's prizes. Distance—200 yards. Private Nana Ghodi, 2nd Grenadiers, 31 points, Rs. 15; and Lance-Naik Mahadu Diloli, 14th Infantry, 30 points, Rs. 10.

## THE MILITARY REVOLT IN GOA.

### DEPREDATIONS BY THE REBELS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Nov. 19.

AFTER several days' quiet, the revolters have recommenced their depredations. The place chosen was Ponda and its surrounding villages. On the 17th instant, ten deserters, two Ranes, and some eighteen gaucares, numbering altogether thirty men all armed, went to the shop of Mr. Pedro Antonio Coelho, and exacted Rs. 2,500 from the man in charge. The owner, anticipating the visit, had taken refuge at Marmagoa. Having been told that Mr. Coelho was not there, the visitors took away some bags of rice, and tobacco which Mr. Domingos Ribeiro from Porvorim, and traders at Usgaum, had sent there for safe custody. They exacted Rs. 200 from the shopkeepers of Bardez established at Ponda, and some more money from the Hindu retailers. These exactions were made during the day, and the people of Ponda could offer no resistance. The revolters asserted that they were marching on to Sanvordem, a statement which reached the ears of Government. Consequently some 200 troops from Jua were recalled, and under the command of Captain Gomes da Costa were hurriedly despatched to Sanvordem along with guns and sailors from the Rio da Lima and Vasco da Gama. The revolters, however, have not visited Sanvordem. Mr. Joao Callado, the Regidore of Ponda, was severely beaten for refusing to give money to the revolutionists, and was carried away, being released after promising them Rs. 50. The bulk of the troops stationed at Jua having been sent away to Sanvordem. There were strong rumours that Jua would be attacked by the rebels. In consequence Captain Britto, in charge of a detachment of about thirty men at Jua, asked the Government for reinforcements without delay. Next there were rumours that instead of Jua, Ponda was again to be attacked, and Government prepared an expedition of about a hundred European Infantry, which was despatched by steam-launches to Bori with orders to proceed to Ponda. If the expedition had been sent direct to Ponda, they might have been in time, but the round-about way *via* Bori afforded sufficient opportunity for the revolters to retire leisurely.

Messrs. Luerno Pereira and Augusto Pereira have been sent to Bombay to purchase two steam-launches for the conveyance of troops and other war materials. The service by river has hitherto been performed by the steam-launches of the Government contractor. The Military Council, which was composed of Colonel Augusto Loboto (president), and Mr. Norton, Attorney to the Crown (as auditor) has been dissolved. It was objected at the time that a civilian could not be auditor. The dissolution, however, has taken place for other reasons, *viz.*, to make room for Colonel Villar, who has been appointed president. As Colonel Luis Carneiro, as Senior Military officer would have been in the way of the nomination of Colonel Villar, he has been sent to Damaum, to await orders.

Besides the officers mentioned in my yesterday's letter, Lieutenants Bragança and Bellico were telegraphically recalled from Diu and Damaun, respectively, to be sent away to Africa.

Great consternation prevails in the districts of Velhas Conquistas. The Government have ordered the Administrators of the several provinces to enrol the names of adult men, and the Administrators have deputed their subordinate Regidores to proceed with the list. They are to be grouped in three classes, consisting first of able bodied men capable of bearing arms; second, of men able to carry burdens on their head; and third, of artisans and artificers, who may be needed to render service during the war. It is believed that a compulsory enlistment of persons of several groups will be determined upon shortly, and therefore the male portion of the inhabitants are in a panic, and may soon cross into British territory to avoid being pressed away for military service. The steam-launch and flotilla service on the rivers of Mandony and Zuary during the military operations against the rebels has been placed under the charge of an officer of the gunboat Rio da Lima, replacing Captain Sermenho, who held the post.

Since the desertion of the soldiers, strong suspicions have rested on the officers of the Infantry Battalion, as Captain Gomes da Costa believed that from Colonel Felner downwards all officers and men were implicated in the desertion. The charge against Colonel Felner is believed by many of the public to be groundless. There is no doubt that other officers might have had their finger in the business as nobody was willing to go to Africa. All these officers, sergeants, and corporals, as well as those that have been brought from Damaun and Diu, and some of the soldiers are to be sent away by the Zaire to Mozambique, and their reliefs are now probably on their way from Mozambique to Goa. The total suppression of the newspapers published in Goa is to be followed by the suppression of outside journals, specially of the Anglo-Portuguese papers published in your city, which, it is reported, will be sent to the dead letter office to be kept there until further orders. No surer measure could have been devised to keep the people in ignorance. But it is to be remembered that Goa belongs to the Potal Union, and whether the Government will be justified in suppressing newspapers instead of returning the same to the senders, if they find that their circulation is prejudicial to the administration, is a question that ought to be settled by competent authorities.

Dr. Rocha took charge as head of the Medical Board of Health, on the 17th instant, and at once transferred the work of the hospital to other apartments. The Sisters of Trinas, in charge of the Female College, are going to take charge of the sick and wounded in the Field Hospital. Passengers landing from Bombay are searched, and any newspaper found with them is taken away. The force under the command of Captain Gomes da Costa consists of 200 men, who have gone to Collem and Sanvordem. Dr. Wolfango da Silva and Dr. Viriato Pinto are in charge of the Field Hospital. It is probable that the Medical School and the National Lyceum may be abolished at an early date. In the meantime Mr. Marquis de Pereira is to be appointed Rector of the Lyceum. A new Medical Board of Health has been appointed, of which Dr. Rocha is president, and Dr. Mattos, Surgeon of the European Expeditionary Force, and Dr. Leite, of the gunboat Rio da Lima, will be members. Among the officers and Eurasian sergeants that are ordered to embark by the Zaire are Messrs. Varella, J. A. Azambuja, Mendonça, and Claudio da Costa, besides the others already mentioned above, and in my yesterday's letter.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE transport Pavonia, No. 6, will arrive in Bombay on the 10th February, 1896, from Mauritius, and leave Bombay for Ceylon on the 15th idem. She brings the 1st Battlion Royal Highlanders from Mauritius, and conveys the 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment to Ceylon.

ABOUT 300 Sikhs for service in the British East African Protectorate will arrive in Bombay on the 8th December next, accompanied by thirty followers, and will be encamped in tents to be pitched on the Marine Battalion parade-ground till the 15th idem, when they will embark.

THE first meet of the Peshawar Vale hounds this season took place at Peach Gardens on Saturday last under the direction of the newly-elected master, Captain Atkinson, 13th Bengal Lancers. The hounds meet on Mondays and Thursdays during the rest of the season.

UNDER instructions from the Punjab Army Headquarters, the Peshawar District will have only one Staff Officer to combine the duties of the Adjutant-General's and the Quartermaster-General's Departments in future.

AN official press note says that disarmament is proceeding in the Chin Hills. Five hundred guns have been surrendered up to date since the beginning of the month. Klao and Yatklier, two of the most important villages of the Yahow tribes west of Falam, have surrendered guns.

A COMMITTEE will sit at Rangoon at an early date, for the purpose of assessing the values of certain houses which it is proposed to throw out of Cantonments. The Committee will be representative of all the interests involved.

A GREAT fire broke out in the grass yard of the 13th Bengal Lancers on Sunday evening at Peshawar about 8 o'clock. The troops turned out promptly and rendered every assistance possible, but two large stacks, containing probably 8,000 maunds of hay, were totally lost. Fortunately there was no wind, otherwise four or five other large stacks must certainly have been burnt. The origin of the fire is unknown, but as the Bengal Cavalry lines are in course of demolition and rebuilding and there are some hundreds of men employed there, the fire may have arisen from carelessness or petty spite. General Elles and his staff were on the spot till near midnight, by which time the fire was well under control, but one stack continued smouldering, and fatigue parties were employed at fire-engine work till nine next morning.

OF the total export of 680 lakhs of rupees from the province of Assam during 1894-95 tea alone accounts for nearly 500 lakhs, or nearly three-fourths. The exports of this commodity have with slight exceptions steadily advanced from year to year, amounting last year to ten and a-half lakhs of maunds against six maunds eight years back. During 1894-95 there was a slight falling off in the quantity of tea exported, but the price of the exports increased by more than a hundred lakhs. "It may at first sight appear," says the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, "as if the falling off in quantity was evidence of finer plucking and improved quality, and that this told upon prices, but the figures in the tea report show that there was actually no reduction in the total outturn for the season." The rise in prices is attributable to the development of new markets for British tea.

THE following officers have been deputed to intelligence work in Burma during the present season: Lieutenant Turner, of the Suffolk Regiment, to the Chin Hills; Lieutenant Turner, Duke of Cornwall's Regiment, to the Myitkyina column against the Sana Kachins; Lieutenant Carey, Inniskilling Fusiliers, to the Jade Mines; Lieutenant Macquoid, Hyderabad Lancers, to the Northern Shan States; and Captain Harvey, Royal Artillery, to the Southern Shan States.

THE Government of India have intimated that they consider it very important that all liabilities incurred in connection with the Chitral Relief Force should be discharged and brought into the accounts of the current financial year, in order to avoid the necessity of making provision in the Budget Estimates for 1896-97, to meet arrear charges on this account. Every effort should therefore be made to bring all outstanding claims to a speedy settlement.

IN its review of the administration of the Cuddalore Municipality of 1893-94, the Government observed that the Council had clearly paid little or no attention to its previous instructions inasmuch as no improvement had been effected in those branches of the administration—namely, the collection of the taxes, private scavenging, education, infantile vaccination, the registration of vital statistics, and sanitation—which had before been characterised as defective. But of these departments of the Council's work, the only one which has exhibited any marked improvement during 1894-95 is the first. The others still remain in an unsatisfactory condition. Government states that it cannot permit its instructions to be disregarded, and, should the report for the current year not show a decided advance in the directions above indicated, it will be compelled to consider whether steps should not be taken to place the administration on a more satisfactory footing.

A CURIOUS historical relic is to be sold by auction by Messrs. Debenham and Storr. It is the large tankard of solid silver presented by King Charles II. to Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey for his valuable services during the Plague and the Fire of London, for which he received the honour of knighthood in 1666. The tankard, which is of plain silver, has a hinged cover, and weighs nearly thirty-six ounces. Its front is engraved with the Royal Arms and the crest of the recipient, together with inscriptions in Latin, and engravings of scenes connected with the Plague and the Fire, which are still in excellent preservation. The engraving of the pest-house men carrying corpses to the dismal plague pit, and that of the crowded blocks of houses surmounted by flames, are very quaint and curious. Sir Edmund, who was born in 1621 at Sellinge, in Kent, was a timber merchant, possessing wharfs at Dowgate, City, and at Charing-cross. He prospered, became a Justice of the Peace for Westminster, and member of Parliament for Winchelsea. In history, as no reader of Macaulay and Green will need to be told, his name is most famous in connection with his mysterious murder, which was popularly attributed to the zeal with which he had devoted himself to unravelling the alleged Popish Plot. His body was found in a ditch near Primrose-hill face downward, and penetrated by his own sword, under circumstances which precluded the idea of suicide or robbery. The excitement caused by this still mysterious event is indicated by the fact that when the funeral procession left the City with great pomp and pageant for the burial-ground of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields it was preceded by seventy clergy and followed by upwards of a thousand persons of distinction.

A BANQUET was given, on October 24, at Ratibor, in Silesia, in honour of Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten, the Prussian Minister of Agriculture, who was on a tour of inspection in that province. In reply to the toast of his health the Minister, after expressing his thanks, acknowledged that the state of agriculture in the Eastern provinces was especially depressed. But Count Kanitz's motion, he thought, would, if accepted, scarcely bring the hoped-for benefits to agriculturists. The fall in the price of silver was a serious danger, and the Imperial Government was already deliberating how this danger was to be met. A complete revolution in the currency system would increase the working expenses of agriculturists, and it was doubtful whether any advantage would accrue therefrom. The first thing to be done was to ameliorate the condition of agriculture by a number of "detached measures." This last phrase evidently refers to the numerous small remedies advocated by the Government, but despised by the Agrarians in contra-distinction to Count Kanitz's motion and other sweeping suggestions. The remarks of the Minister on the silver question are somewhat obscure, but they are at any rate scarcely calculated to raise the hopes of the bimetallists.

BARON DE COURCEL, the French Ambassador, called upon the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on October 21st, and presented to him, in the name of the President of the French Republic, the insignia and diploma of Officer of the Legion of Honour, which had been canferred upon his lordship in connection with his recent visit to Paris and Bordeaux. His Excellency expressed the pleasure it gave him of being the medium of investing Sir Joseph Renals with this distinction, and the Lord Mayor requested Baron de Courcel to convey to President Felix Faure his acknowledgments for the distinguished honour bestowed upon him.

A PAINFUL sensation was caused in Vienna by a murder and suicide, which occurred on October 21st in the main avenue of the Prater, the public park, Vienna. A retired officer of the Austrian army, Lieutenant Field-Marshal Dunst von Adelshelm, a man of 72 years of age, after fatally wounding his wife, put an end to his own existence by a second shot from a revolver. Some passers-by, attracted by the report of fire-arms, hastened to the spot, but were unable to render any assistance, the unhappy pair dying almost immediately. In letters which were found upon their persons pecuniary embarrassment was given as the motive of the dead. The late officer, who entered the army in 1840, served with distinction in several campaigns, including those against the Prussians and in Italy. He retired in 1879. His wife, who was a Baroness von Lilienberg, was in her fiftieth year. They leave no children.

ONE used to hear a good deal, says the *Daily News*, about the blouse of Mr. Thivrier, the Socialist Deputy, who achieved notoriety for a while by taking part in the discussions at the Palais Bourbon, clad in working attire. Now it is Delorme's blouse that is making a sensation. Delorme is an inhabitant of Bourges, who, in the "Terrible Year," 1870-71, was so painfully impressed with the misfortunes of his country that he declared that henceforth he would never wear on his back any other garment than the blouse he was then wearing. Five-and-twenty years have passed by, and he still adheres to his determination. It is true that he has had the famous blouse patched and sepatched so often that the wags say it is like the clown's penknife, which had had nine new handles and ten new blades. For all this the Town Council of Bourges have offered 100 francs for the blouse, in order that they may exhibit it in their Museum. Delorme, however, has replied with a refusal, saying he means to die in it.

AN interesting woman is, a Vienna correspondent says, just now in that city. She is an Armenian Princess named Beglarion, only twenty-six years old, and a doctor of medicine. Her father is wealthy, and to be able better to practise the science she has acquired in Tiflis, Switzerland, and Salzburg, she is going to build a hospital on his estate—small to begin with, but with hopes of making it a big concern in time. In Vienna she has been received with open arms by the circle which is still in excitement after the attack by Professor Albrecht upon woman's right to study, and it is probable that she will deliver a lecture on the question of woman's rights in Armenia. The story of how she was moved to devote her youth to the study of medicine is touching. When a little girl she was often present when the peasant women on her father's estate brought their sick children to her mother, asking her to advise and help. She often said to herself, "If mother had learnt what the doctor knows, she could help them instead of sending them home crying." Then on a box someone gave her was the picture of a wounded soldier, whose grateful eyes rested on the nurse bandaging his wound. This picture moved the child's fancy to such a degree that she promised herself solemnly over and over again that she would be a nurse when she grew up, and she hoped a war would break out about that time. It was not difficult to obtain permission to attend the Girls' Grammar School at Tiflis, and afterwards her mother rewarded her for studying hard by going to Berne with her.

ONLY a very few weeks ago people in the hills were anxiously expediting their return to the plains and pleasurably anticipating the expected warmth, and now with expectations more than fulfilled they spend their time in regretting the hurried departure from the Himalayan home at the first early snap of cold weather, and in lamentations over the vagaries of climate in all parts of the world. There is no question, remarks the *Pioneer*, that there exists ground for complaint, as the abnormal heat of the last fortnight has been very remarkable. The hot wave commenced suddenly in Baluchistan on October 29th and 30th when the mean temperature suddenly rose to 7° above the average. Thence the wave spread steadily eastward and southward, and by the close of the first week of November had extended to all parts of the Indian region except Burma and Madras. By the 12th of November Madras had been included within the area of abnormal heat, and Burma was the only province enjoying relative coolness. The heat was greatest relatively to the average over Upper India, *i.e.*, the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and the N.-W. P., but in the C. P. the abnormal heat has been almost equally great, and in the matter of maximum or day temperatures has been even worse than other parts of India. The hottest period has been from the 10th to the 15th, when the mean temperature of most stations in Northern India was from 5° to 15° higher than usual. The excessive heat appears to have been wholly due to the early cessation of the monsoon rains this year and to the absence of showers in October and November. Much of the heat of the sun in the autumn months is employed in evaporating the moisture remaining in the ground and vegetation from the summer rains; but when, as occurs in dry years like the present, there is no moisture to evaporate the whole of the sun's rays fall on a dry soil, are more or less absorbed by it and produce a very abnormal temperature within the superincumbent air. As the nights grow longer and the period of radiation of heat increases beyond the period of reception of heat, the weather ought to become steadily cooler, but in the present instance this process has been much interrupted by a slight hazy cloudiness, which has spread over the sky at night and has more or less prevented any considerable radiation of heat into space. It is owing to this haze or cloud canopy that the nights as well as the days have been so warm lately. Thus Ludhiana on the 12th reported a minimum temperature of 69°·5 or 18°·6 above the average, and other stations in Northern India have experienced night temperatures between 10° and 15° higher than usual.

A DUNKIRK correspondent writes:—The s. s. Caspian, which has arrived at Dunkirk from Saigon, has on board a very fine specimen of the "double coco-nut," or "coco de mer," a fruit which grows only on the Seychelles Islands. This curious nut, so singular in shape, grows on a tree which attains the height of 80 or 100 feet, and whose leaves average eight to twenty feet in length, and ten to twelve in breadth. It may be remembered that General Gordon entertained a strange belief concerning the "coco de mer" and the islands where it grows. The hero of Khartoum believed the islands to be the long-sought-for Garden of Eden, and the coco de mer the "forbidden fruit" which caused the fall of Eve. The conviction had such hold on the gallant soldier that he attempted to prove by the chart of the island that the rivers of the Seychelles corresponded with those mentioned in the Bible.

THE other evening the Duke of Casteluccia was returning home to Portici when he was stopped on the highway by two men, who, with arms in their hands, ordered him to give them what valuables he had. The Duke gave up his purse and gold watch, and was about to walk on when the thieves again stopped him and made him take off his shirt, which was new, and give them that also. He was then set at liberty.

A BERLIN correspondent telegraphs:—The Opera House here has undergone thorough renovation, after being closed for this purpose for several months. The whole plant for the heating, lighting, and ventilation of the building is outside. The orchestra has been much enlarged, and, as well as the whole pit, rests on iron girders, by which the acoustic effect is considerably improved. The exterior of the house has also been embellished. The house was reopened with the performance of Beethoven's "Fidelio," in presence of the Emperor and Empress, who ordered the Intendant-General, Count von Hochberg, to express their congratulations to all the singers.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

### THE VACANT POST OF A MUNICIPAL AUDITOR

A SPECIAL meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in response to a requisition signed by four members of the Standing Committee and forwarded to the President of the Corporation, to consider and deal with the application of candidates for the post of Municipal auditorship caused vacant by the death of Mr. A. F. Moos. Mr. G. W. Roughton, president, was in the chair. There were also present: Messrs. Abdalla M. Dharamsi, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nuserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Goolam Hossein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, H. I. B. Hargrave, Charlestone Hewett, Hormusji Cursetji Coorlawalla, W. C. Hughes, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas Bhaisett, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, G. Lund, Manekshah J. Talyarkhan, Major A. B. Mein, Mr. Mirza Hussein Khan, Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Messrs. Pestonji Nassarwanji Wadia, Rahimtulla Khairaz, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, Messrs. Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwendas, Edward F. Underwood, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Hajee Yoosoof Hajee Esmail.

The following gentlemen had sent in their applications for the vacant post:—(1) Mr. Bapuji Pestonji Wadia (2) Mr. Damodherao Balcrishnaji; (3) Mr. Dinanath Harichandra; (4) Mr. James Douglas; (5) Mr. Dwarkhadas Odbavji; (6) Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee; (7) Mr. Jamsetji Nusserwanji Meher-Homji; (8) Mr. Kilabhai Dulabhram Dalal; (9) Krishnanath A. Kirtikar: (10) Mr. Chas. E. Nixon; (11) Ramchandra A. Bagve; (12) Mr. Adam Smith; (13) Mr. Vinaekrao Raghunath Navalkar; (14) Mr. A. L. Rhenius; (15) Mr. Sorabji Pallonji Frenchman; and (16) Mr. P. N. Sabnis.

The following notices of motion were given:—Kharsedji N. Wadia, to propose the appointment of Mr. Bapuji P. Wadia as Municipal Auditor on Rs 5,000 per annum. Dr. E. F. Underwood, to propose the appointment of Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee as Municipal Auditor. Mr. Pestonji N. Wadia, to second the motion. Dr. A. G. Viegas, to move that the allowance to the person appointed as auditor be Rs. 3,000 a year, rising to Rs. 5,000 by yearly increment of Rs. 400, should he discharge his duties to the satisfaction of the Corporation.

At the outset, the President said that he wished to make a few observations as to the procedure to be adopted for the conduct of business that day. It had been stated that a notice should be given beforehand of any motion for the appointment of auditor at that meeting. It seemed to him, however, after a careful perusal of the provisions of the Act, that that was not the case, and that so far as the procedure of that day was concerned notices of motion were entirely superfluous. He had not the least doubt in his own mind as to the reading of the Act, but in order to save much discussion and waste of time, he had consulted Mr. Macpherson in the matter, and he said that the business specified in the notice of the meeting of urgency included the business of appointing an auditor, and, therefore, Mr. Macpherson did not think that a proposal by a councillor at the meeting, without any previous written notice to the Secretary, of such proposal that A would be appointed auditor would be out of order by reason of section 36 (k), which applied only to "business or a substantive proposition," not specified in the notice of meeting. Mr. Macpherson's view was that all proposals of individuals to be appointed to the vacant post must be deemed to be within the meaning of the term "business specified in the notice of meeting," so that it followed that individuals might be proposed, not only without previous notice under section 36 (k 1), but also without their having applied for the appointment. After reading Mr. Macpherson's opinion Mr. Roughton proceeded to remark, that he thought that under the circumstances a notice of motion was not necessary; and it was open to any member to propose anyone as an auditor. As far as the specific notices of motion were concerned, members did not appear to have directed their attention to the provisions of the Act. Mr. K. M. Wadia had given a notice of his intention to propose the appointment of a certain gentleman as an auditor on Rs. 5,000 per annum. If they referred to a particular section of the Act, it would be found that the appointment of an auditor was not a permanent one, and that being so, whatever appointment they made, would only extend till March next. Mr. Wadia's motion was, therefore, to his mind, to pay to a particular candidate Rs. 5,000; it ought to have been for an equivalent at the rate of Rs. 5,000 for the unexpired period of twelve months. The second notice of motion given by Dr. Underwood for the appointment of Mr. Jamsetji for, the post was strictly in order, but he did not mention the remuneration to be paid to that particular candidate. It was laid down in section 36 that the remuneration be fixed from time to time not exceeding on the whole Rs. 5,000 per annum, and, therefore, he ought to have mentioned the equivalent remuneration payable to the candidate. Regarding the motion of Dr. Viegas that the new auditor be paid Rs. 3,000 a year rising to Rs. 5,000 by yearly increment of Rs. 400, there were two objections, viz., that in the first place the Corporation could not make an appointment as already pointed out for the whole year, but only for the unexpired period, and under sub-section 3 of the clause, the Corporation must from time to time determine the remuneration to be paid to their auditors; they were, therefore, not justified in determining in advance the remuneration payable to such auditor in future years. The second portion of Dr. Viegas' notice of motion was, therefore, out of order. Now that he (the president) had explained the various points, the Corporation would know exactly what they had to consider.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe then rose, and said that he wished to remind the Corporation of the procedure adopted on former occasions in respect of appointments such as the present. It appeared to him that they would be consulting the best interests of the Corporation if they had a thorough enquiry into the qualifications of the various candidates, because no member of the Corporation wished that an appointment of that kind, or, in fact, any other appointment, should be given to any gentleman who happened to be able to secure the greatest number of votes. Having regard to the importance of Municipal finance, it was their duty to see that a man in every respect thoroughly competent and fitted for the post was appointed. It was well nigh impossible for a house consisting of such a large number of members, who had mustered so strong on the occasion, to absolutely adjudicate on the merits of sixteen applicants. The only practicable, correct, and reasonable way of dealing with the question was to appoint at once a small committee. He then proposed that the following committee be appointed to enquire into and report, in conjunction with the Municipal Commissioner, on the qualifications of all applicants for the post of auditor, and to select from amongst them for recommendation for appointment those whom they considered most eligible: Dr. Balchandra K. Bhatwadekar the chairman of the Standing Committee; Mr. D. E. Wacha; Major Mein; the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram; and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

Dr. De Monte, in seconding the proposition, observed that it was the best way of settling the question. It was quite impossible for the Corporation to go into the merits of the numerous applicants on the spur of the moment, and they would, therefore, do well to delegate their duty to the sub-committee just then proposed. He proposed that the name of Mr. Cuffe might be added to the committee.

Mr. Cuffe begged to be excused from serving on the committee owing to numerous calls on his time.

Mr. Dhakji Kassinath proposed that the names of the Hon. Mr. Javerilal and Mr. Badrudin Kur be added to the committee, and these names were accepted by Mr. Cuffe.

Mr. Hamilton failed to understand why such a proposition should have been brought forward, since the right of appointing a successor to the late Mr. Moos was vested in the Corporation, and not in a sub-committee of that body. He did not know why they should delegate their power to the sub-committee. The Corporation was certainly not bound to accept the recommendation of the sub-committee, and, therefore, it would be a sheer waste of time if they delegated their duty to such a committee. The best course open to them was to at once proceed to select the best man from the applicants.

Dr. Viegas pointed out that the Corporation would be perfectly justified in appointing a committee such as that proposed by Mr. Cuffe.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji suggested that the name of the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani might be added, and this suggestion was accepted by Mr. Cuffe.

Mr. K. M. Shroff said that the arguments advanced by Mr. Hamilton went to show that the Corporation could not appoint any committee. He (Mr. Shroff) failed to see why the matter should not be referred to the committee, considering that the Corporation as a whole body were not in a position to decide on the respective merits of each of the applicants.

Mr. Cuffe, in replying on the debate, observed that he did not say that the Corporation would be bound to accept the recommendation of the committee, but what he said was that he would abide by their decision, and that many of the members of the Corporation would do the same.

As the president was putting the proposition to the vote, Mr A. F. Unwalla appealed to the president to add one or two names of the Parsee members of the Corporation, as there was only one gentleman of that nationality of the committee, while there were more members of other nationalities represented on the committee.

The president said that he could not add the names.

The motion was then put to the vote, and carried *nem con.*

## OPENING OF THE "POLLEN ROAD" AT BARIA.

A correspondent writes :—The new road leading from Piplor to Baria was opened by the Political Agent on the 17th with considerable ceremony.

The Political Agent, accompanied by Mr. R. P. Lambert, arrived by the mid-day train from Godhra, and was received at the railway station by the Maharana Shri Mansinghji, Raja of Baria, and Rao Bahadur Hiralal, the Dewan, and all the principal State officials. A guard-of-honour was drawn up on the station platform, and an escort of Cavalry, and the State carriages were waiting outside. Entering the carriages the party drove to a magnificent shamiana, erected at the head of the road. Here the chief inhabitants of Baria were assembled, and when all had taken their seats, the Raja rose, and in a neat and complimentary speech requested Dr. Pollen to declare the road open. The Political Agent briefly replied, expressing his gratification at the kindness and courtesy of the Raja in naming the road after him. He said it was a pleasure to meet a Chief who devoted himself so regularly and consistently to his administrative duties, and who studied the welfare of his subjects so closely as Raja Mansinghji. A Raja like the Raja of Baria had a great advantage over Administrators of neighbouring tracts who were not Rajas. He was happily his own High Court; Head of his own Secretariat; Controller of his own Treasury; and, above all, supreme in his own P.W.D. He could thus undertake good works and accomplish them without waiting years for sanction. Dr. Pollen then glanced at the progress of the Baria Raj, pointing out that its population and income had more than doubled during the last twenty years. The Raja had given land for the Godhra-Rutlam Railway, which ran through his territory free of charge, and had remitted the royalty on stone, sand and kunkar required for its construction. His subjects would reap great benefit from the railway, and also from the model Farm,—the only one in the Rewa Kantha,—which the Raja had successfully established close to his capital. On the conclusion of the Political Agent's speech, garlands and *pan-supari*, etc., were distributed. The party then re-entered the carriages, and drove to the head of the road, where the curtains closing the triumphal arch were drawn aside, and Dr. Pollen declared the road open.

## ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

The match season for 1895-96 was initiated yesterday morning, when the first round of the Forty-Two Handicap was played, and drew a big field. There are in all six rounds, the last of them being on March 6th next, and the winners of each match play a final round. Mr. Boggs, with the allowance of one stroke off his gross total of 38 (the record for the present course), won easily; Mr Humphrey standing next on the list with 40 (47—7=40). Dr. Macdonald, who was at scratch, was third with a score of 41; and Mr. Page, also a scratch player, was fourth with one of 42. The correctness of the handicapping may be judged from the fact that the completed returns show two net scores of 41, four of 42, two of 43, four of 44, two of 45 and 46, three of 47, three of 48, and two of 49. The scores were as under :—

| | Competitors. | Score. | Handicaps allowance. | Net Score. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | C H S Boggs | 38 | —1 | 37 |
| 2 | J Humphrey | 47 | —7 | 40 |
| 3 | D MacDonald | 41 | Scr. | 41 |
| | J M Heyn | 48 | —7 | 41 |
| 5 | J H Robinson | 49 | —7 | 42 |
| | W G Page | 42 | Scr. | 42 |
| | R A English | 50 | —8 | 42 |
| | H Cheetham | 50 | —8 | 42 |
| 9 | P H Merryweather | 50 | —7 | 43 |
| | P K Love | 50 | —7 | 43 |
| 11 | C St Paul | 47 | —3 | 44 |
| | W L Harvey | 48 | —4 | 44 |
| | T B Peterkin | 47 | —2 | 44 |
| | E F Nicholson | 44 | Scr. | 44 |
| 15 | C E Nixon | 47 | —2 | 45 |
| | P F Fischer | 48 | —3 | 45 |
| 17 | M W Fleischer | 50 | —4 | 46 |
| | G C Plinston | 54 | —8 | 46 |
| 19 | F J Nathan | 56 | —9 | 47 |
| | H S Read | 53 | —6 | 47 |
| | E R Jardine | 50 | —3 | 47 |
| 22 | T Marques | 50 | —2 | 48 |
| | A E Bice | 52 | —4 | 48 |
| | F H Brown | 57 | —9 | 48 |
| 25 | H W Howell | 58 | —9 | 49 |
| | P W Cresswell | 58 | —9 | 49 |

H. Ketchlee, W. C. Nigel Jones, C. F. Loveck, A. R. Warden, D. Forbes, and R. B. Nixon did not send in any return.

## THE CONGRESS DEAD-LOCK IN POONA : A SOLUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The permission to the promoters of social reform to hold their deliberations in the Congress pavilion is a matter so small in itself, and so well established by precedents, that one would have thought no person with anything like sound judgment would have cared to call in question the expediency, if not the propriety, of continuing the good office this year also. But the Reay-market demagogues would have otherwise. Now that the bigotry and obstinacy of one party have placed itself, and forced the other party also, into a position from which neither can, with good grace, recede, would it not be better if both consider, in view of the imminent danger to the interests of the Congress from a continuance of the present strife and rowdyism, whether it would not be a convenient compromise for the Reception Committee to agree to let, and the social reformers to agree to rent, the pavilion for a day, the quantum of rent being of course settled subsequently with reference to the financial position of both the Reception Committee and the Conference. The question of the use of the pavilion by the Conference would thus be removed from the arena of sentiment to the province of pure business. It doesn't matter to the Congress Reception Committee whom and for what purpose the pavilion is given so long as its use by the Conference is not construed into a favour or concession. I make this suggestion for what it is worth, with a view to prevent further unseemly wrangles and to clear the storm which threatens to ruin the Congress and the cause of the people.—Yours, &c.,

V. V. L.

## EXTENSIVE FRAUD ON THE CUSTOM AUTHORITIES.

Mr. Cotelle, an assistant in the employ of a well known firm, having its place of business in the Fort arrived here on the 9th instant, by the Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Viadobona, from Trieste. He had with him a few gold watches and some jewellery, worth about Rupees five thousand, which he had concealed about his person, to avoid the payment of Customs duty. Mr. J. Walsh, Superintendent of the Preventive Service, having heard of this, at once proceeded to the shop in the Fort, with Mr. W. H. Boylett, Inspector, Preventive Service, and inquired of Mr. Cotelle, who confessed having passed the articles without paying the duty. The jewellery was accordingly taken possession of by Mr. J. Walsh, and brought to the Custom House, yesterday. The case came on before Mr. J. M. Campbell, Collector of Customs, the jewellery being confiscated, but redeemable on payment of Rupees four thousand and eight hundred.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable, and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

## HOW NOT TO DO IT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The complaint is often made that Technical education does not flourish in India. An announcement of this failure is found in your columns on Monday last, where it is stated that "Everything possible is done in the Central Provinces to encourage technical education, but without much progress being made."

The efforts referred to, however, seem to have been confined to giving four technical scholarships. Three of the scholars are reported as doing well, while the fourth has resigned because "the duty is of hard work and dirty work."

This is the usual story. Native lads are charged with not liking manual labour because it is *hard* and because it is *dirty*. The Inspector-General adds that it seems hopeless to get Native candidates to recognize the dignity of labour.

I would take exception to this statement. Admitting, as everyone must who is at all acquainted with the aspirations of young India, that Government service is the one thing sought after, still an experience of some years in educational work has convinced me that the task is not a "hopeless" one by any means. If we look into the methods that have been frequently employed to accomplish this task, we shall find that many of them have been signal illustrations of *how not to do it*. One such effort that I call to mind consisted in apprenticing a few lads to native artisans for a term of years. These lads had already failed in an ordinary vernacular school course, and had been turned out as hopelessly dull. Needless to relate the money spent upon their technical education was wasted. Not one of them ever, learnt a trade. They had no ability to begin with and their previous failure prepared them to expect a second one.

I believe that in principle this is the main cause of the failure of many efforts in the direction of technical education. To make such efforts successful anywhere, above all in India, a most careful selection of candidates is a *sine qua non*. Lads with active habits, quick to comprehend, with a taste for drawing, who are always making something with whatever tools they can get, the boy with a pocket knife who is *always whittling*—these are the lads to send to technical schools. The course in manual training adopted by the Government of Bombay, and more recently by the Bombay University, as an optional subject for the School Final examination requires candidates to pass the First Grade examination in Drawing of the School of Art. This is sound. Further than that, no pupil should be admitted to the manual training classes who has not shown an aptitude for drawing. Failure in drawing is positive proof of unfitness for any kind of work that depends upon the hand and the eye.

A second cause of failure in technical education is to be found in the methods of instruction employed. I sympathise most deeply with the lad in the Central Provinces who threw up his scholarship because "the work was hard and dirty." He was probably a mere drudge in the shop. In the wood-working department such apprentices are generally employed for months in pulling at the nose of a plane or saw. They may be allowed sometimes, as a special concession, to pull the bow while the carpenter under whom they work holds the drill. In the Smithy it is the same. They carry in the coals and carry out the ashes, but never trim the fire lest they should burn the iron. They wield the sledge or blow the bellows, but never hold the tongs or turn the work. Such "hard" and "dirty" work they can do. They must wait until they can do the finer operations, before they are allowed to learn. They cannot learn without practice, and they must not practise until they have learned! It would be interesting to know how the scholars in the Central Provinces were instructed at the Railway workshops and at the Pottery. Did the companies in question set apart a capable instructor for the purpose? Or were the scholars allowed to look on and learn by seeing the work done by others? We should also like to know who bore the loss of materials and tools spoiled by the scholars while learning their trades. If the scholars had to make good these losses while carrying on their experiments without proper supervision or instruction, as one would suppose, it is not much to be wondered at that one of the four gave up in disgust.

Agriculture, we are told, is more popular as a subject of instruction in the Central Provinces, though here, again, the best possible means seem to be employed to secure a failure, for passed candidates are encouraged to look for Government posts instead of following the profession that, it may reasonably be presumed, they have learnt at the Agricultural School. "It is becoming more and more difficult to find for such men remunerative employment!" This is another illustration of *how not to do it*. If the education received by these young men were of the right sort, it would lead them infallibly to agricultural pursuits. Imagine a man studying law in order to practise medicine or taking the course in a Teachers' College in order to practise law!

My own experience leads me to the conclusion that if a careful selection of candidates be made, and instruction on practical lines be imparted by a competent teacher, there will be no great difficulty to overcome in "getting native candidates to recognize the dignity of labour." But labour as they now know it is *without dignity*. Labour that commands in the market only 8 annas a day has no dignity to recognize. Labour that is employed in wielding such primitive tools in the clumsy style known in the bazaar is without any attractions for a man with the slightest degree of culture. The *sutar* sitting on a plank with knees and chin together and holding his work with his toes, is more ludicrous than dignified, and his products are after his own likeness. These young men must see labour under improved conditions. They must see for themselves the results of modern methods skilfully applied before they can recognize any dignity in it.

Under such conditions, I hold that no insuperable difficulties will be met with, and believe that when native lads discover that manual labour offers them a comfortable support on terms that cherish independence and self-respect, many will turn their attention in that direction who at present are eager to pass their days, for a mere pittance, in a Government office.—Yours, &c.,

Ahmednagar, Nov. 20. JAMES SMITH.

## MORTALITY AMONGST MUNICIPAL CATTLE.

As both the Standing Committee and the Corporation have from time to time expressed their opinion that the mortality among the Municipal bullocks of the Health Department was excessive, the Acting Commissioner has addressed the following letter to the Standing Committee, and that body has passed the same on to the Corporation :—

Sir,—As the mortality amongst the Health Department bullocks is often discussed in the meetings to the Standing Committee and the Corporation, I have the honour to report for the information of the Standing Committee the rate of mortality amongst the Municipal contractors' bullocks, as compared with the Health Department bullocks.

(2.) In March last the Health Department Veterinary Inspector passed and branded 200 pairs of contractors' bullocks for the Executive Engineer's Department as being in good order and fit for service. Of that number I am informed only 80 pairs have remained fit for the work, 31 pairs have died, and 89 pairs have become unfit for further service.

(3.) Last month the Veterinary Inspector inspected a fresh batch of 200 pairs of bullocks out of which he passed 171½ pairs and rejected the remaining ones.

(4.) It will thus be seen that the loss by death and unfitness in such a short period, viz., about 8 months is very great. By death the loss is 15·5 per cent., and by unfitness for more work 44·5 or from both causes 60 per cent. When it is considered that the contractors' bullocks have by contract only to travel a certain fixed mileage and that they have not the incessant hard work over a dung hill on the flats, which the Health Department animals have to perform, the loss is very heavy as the corresponding loss by death and casting in the Health Department bullock is only 8 per cent.—I have, &c.,

P. C. H. Snow, Acting Commissioner.

It is eighteen months since the Pope held the last Consistory, a longer pause than has ever taken place before. He has now decided to hold the meeting next month. The cardinals certain to be nominated, it is said, are Satolli, the Apostolic Delegate at Washington; the three Nuncios at Lisbon, Madrid, and Paris; and most probably the Nuncio at Vienna. There are eleven hats vacant.

## THE DONGRI STREET FATALITY.

In his official report on the subject of the houses which fell some time ago in Dongri Street, Mr. M. C. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, writes as follows :—

At about 7 o'clock, on the morning of Monday, the 24th June, 1895, I received intimation that two houses had fallen down in Dongri Street. I immediately repaired to the spot and found that the back portions of three houses had fallen down. One of these was said to belong to Mr. Kurrimbhai Ebrahim, the other to Mr. Bhaloobhai Jan Mahomed, and the third to Mr. Maroti Tukaram. I was informed that six or eight persons were buried in the ruins of these three houses. The debris covered an area of about 1,200 square feet, and its height varied from 3 feet to 20 feet. When I went to the spot, I saw Mr. Sweeney and two or three other police officers, also Mr. Ringrow and Mr. Veigas, Municipal Inspectors, with a number of Municipal Health and Road Department coolies and Fire Brigade men under Mr. Nicholls employed in removing the debris with a view to extricate the bodies of the persons who were said to be buried in it. I immediately ordered a gang of fifty more coolies of the Road Department with a muistri, a muccadum, and one of my inspectors to be present. They arrived immediately on the spot with pickaxes, powras, crowbars, and ropes. Shortly afterwards, with the help of the police officers and the Fire Brigade men, the body of a Hindu woman was recovered from the debris behind Mr. Maroti's house. The Fire Brigade men then left, and the work of the removal of the debris was continued by the Road and Health Department coolies under the superintendence of their muccadums, maistris, and two inspectors, the whole of them being under the immediate orders of Mr. Pundlic Ganesh, the Divisional Superintendent of the Streets and Building Branch of my department. Mr. James, Drainage Engineer, also came there at about 9 o'clock. On his arrival, I left the place for about an hour. On my return, Mr. Pundlic was relieved for about an hour, during which period Mr. James and I remained on the spot. Before 10-30 a.m. the bodies of two Khoja women were extricated by our men in addition to the Hindu woman above-mentioned. At 1 p.m. the morning party of working coolies were relieved, and a fresh batch of sixty-seven Road Department coolies were employed. Mr. James and I left at that hour, leaving Mr. Pundlic, the Divisional Superintendent, and Mr. Cluley, Chief Inspector of Drains, in charge of the men, with instructions to have the debris removed from the places where the remaining bodies were said to be buried, and to see that it was done in such a way as not to mutilate or hack the bodies in the process of removal, and also to watch the overhanging portions of the fallen houses, so that no injury might be done to the working party. I went to the place again in the evening at 6 o'clock, when it was reported to me that at about 1-30 p.m. one more body, viz., that of a Khoja man, had been found, and that there was no trace of any more bodies, although a large quantity of the fallen material had been removed. At 7 p.m. I considered it advisable to close the work, as it was, in my opinion, dangerous to make the men work there in the dark, as several portions of the buildings were still in a falling state. At 6 a.m. on the following day a gang of fifty Road Department coolies resumed work under Mr. Pundlic's superintendence. I was there shortly afterwards. I gave the same instructions to Mr. Pundlic as on the day before, and then left. I subsequently examined the conditions of the fallen portions of the houses with the following result :—(I.)—House No. 611-613, Dongri Street, belonging to Mr. Kurrimbhai Ebrahim. This house was about 60 feet in length and about 17 feet in width, about two-thirds of the house had entirely fallen down, with the exception of a portion of a wall on the north side. The rest of the house was standing when the accident took place, but it has since been pulled down. The building consisted of a ground and four upper storeys. It appears that an excavation was made on the ground floor to a depth of 2ft. 6ins. (except in one spot where it was 3ft. 6ins.) below plinth level, a portion of which has been repacked with stone. It appears that this excavation was made for making a stone pavement on the ground floor. No notice was given to my department for the execution of this work, as no such notice is required to be given under the existing Act. The posts on the ground floor appeared to me to be comparatively new, and many of them were standing in their positions at the time of the accident. Several beams which were almost entirely rotten were found among the debris. These beams were "boxed up" with planks, probably with a view to conceal their condition. The beams were so completely rotten that the floors carried by them must have been practically unsupported. The masonry work was in good order, and the mortar in it was also good. (II.)—House No. 607-609, Dongri Street, belonging to Mr. Bhaloobhai Jan Mahomed. The construction of Mr. Bhaloobhai's house was nearly the same as that of Mr. Kurrimbhai's house. I noticed that the ends of the beams in walls were rotten. The exposed faces of two beams, one supporting a portion of the first floor and the other supporting a portion of the second floor, were found boxed up by planks, probably with a view to hide their rotten condition. This house consisted of a ground and three upper storeys. Many of the posts in the walls were of round timber of small dimensions and were completely decayed. The masonry was fairly good. (III.)—House No. 1-2, Naoroji Hill, 1st Row, belonging to Mr. Maroti Tukaram. This was a small house of inferior description, but was not in a falling condition. It consisted of a ground floor and an upper floor. The fall of the two houses in the rear brought down with it a portion of this house and shook and weakened the remainder. I cannot say when these three houses were erected. My department was not aware of the unsafe condition of the two houses, and therefore no action was taken with regard to them before the accident. I have had the records of my office searched with a view to ascertain whether any application for additions or alterations to Mr. Kurrimbhai's building was received before the accident. I find that no such application or notices for work of any kind have been received within the last twenty years. I beg to send herewith a plan showing the position of the three houses and a photograph showing the state of the houses after the fall, from which some idea may be formed as to the great danger to the workpeople if the work had been allowed to continue on the first day after dark. I submit also a sketch of a beam found among the debris of Mr. Kurrimbhai's house. It will be seen that it was completely rotten and was boxed up by means of planks. It is not known when the beams in this house were so boxed up. My opinion is that the fall of Mr. Kurrimbhai's house was owing to the beams being rotten. It may have been accelerated by the excavation made in the floor.

## MILITARY NEWS.

Bombardier H. Strutt, No. 3 Co. Eastern Division R.A., is appointed Acting Sergeant-Instructor, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, *vice* Sergeant-Instructor Warburton, on furlough in India.

The Government of India have decided that all charges in connection with the deputation of Sir John Watson to India, for the purpose of acquainting himself with the horse-breeding operations in this country, shall be borne by the Civil Veterinary Department.

The Kirkee training class for Military Works Subordinates as Park Sergeants having been abolished, sanction has been accorded to the enlargement of the Roorkee training class held annually for this purpose, subject to a maximum of seven from the four commands.

The 16th Bombay Infatry, to which Sir Gerge White presented new colours last week at Ahmedabad, was raised in the year 1800 and saw service in Afghanistan in the years 1879-80. It is a class company corps, having six companies Mahrattas and two companies Mahomedans. The Regiment arrived at Ahmedabad from Aden on the 21st April, 1894, and has a company at Sudra. It is linked with the 14th (Deesa) and 17th (Bhuj) Bombay Regiments, which have their regimental centre at Poona. The uniform is red, facings yellow, and pugri of khaki with a blue finge and scarlet kullah.

Signor Brena has arrived at Bologna from Naples in his automobile carriage, having completed 3,000 kilometers of his journey. The carriage is said to be none the worse, though it went over terribly bad and rough roads, and had to pass through the snow which was encountered while crossing over the Appennines, at the Piano delle Cinque Miglia.

*Holloway's Ointment and Pills.*—Reliable Remedies.—In wounds, bruises, sprains, glandular swellings, enlarged veins, neuralgic pains and rheumatism, the application of this soothing Ointment to the affected parts not only gives the greatest ease, but likewise cures the complaint. The Pills much assist in banishing the tendency to rheumatism and similar painful disorders, whilst the Ointment cures the local ailment. The Pills remove the constitutional disturbance and regulate every impaired function of every organ throughout the human body. The cure is neither temporary ncr superficial, but permanent and complete, and the disease rarely recurs, so perfect has been the purification performed by these searching yet harmless preparations.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a botton." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Me icine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

## LANCASHIRE DEPRESSION AND ITS CAUSES.

We reproduce the following article from the current number of the "Indian Textile Journal" :—

Amongst the many stoppages of mills which are making such a record in the present crisis is that of an old established Preston firm. The following paragraph appears in a recent number of the "Factory Times" :—

A Result of the Indian Import Duties.—The following notice has been addressed to the workpeople of the Hartford Mills Company, Preston :—For the last 34 years almost the whole of the production of these mills has gone to India. For some years past the continual decline in the value of silver exchange has induced the erection of more cotton mills in India, and thereby increased the competition with English cloths. Last year our Government placed a duty upon our cloth, equal to an advance of over 16 per cent. upon the weavers' wages. This duty was also placed upon the mills in India, but to such a limited extent that the Indian manufacturers have contrived to evade it, and the duty so far has been paid by English manufacturers. In the hope that the present Government would have taken immediate steps to cure this anomaly, we have continued working up to the present time. No steps have, however, been taken by the Government, and we are, therefore, most reluctantly compelled to give you notice that we shall work out, and stop that portion of our machinery which supplies the Indian markets.—(Signed) The Hartford Mills Co., Limited.—October 15th, 1895.

The Hartford Mills Company was for many years carried on under the name of Messrs. Rattray and Simpson, and we think we are correct in saying that Mr. Simpson still retained his interest and control after the old firm merged into that of the Hartford Mills Company, which seems to be a private company (not limited). We have the greatest sympathy for the losses now being sustained by Lancashire manufacturers in general, and this case in particular is a specially hard one, as the loss probably falls on a few individuals and is not, as in a limited company, distributed amongst a large body of shareholders. Nevertheless we must take exception to one or two of the reasons given by the firm for the stoppage of the mill. As a mater of fact the imports into India of Lancashire piece-goods have not been materially affected by the fall in exchange, nor by the extensions of the industry in India. Taking Bombay for example—according to the official returns, total cotton goods imported, including twist and yarn were for the year 1889-90, Rs. 8,18,58,364, and for 1893-94 Rs. 8,83,98,216 showing an increase of no less than 65 lakhs. This increase may be set aside as the excessive imports in the earlier months of the latter financial year in view of the imposition of the cotton duties. This naturally led to a reaction and a falling off of imports for a time, until the surplus stocks could be cleared off. If Indian consumers buy a larger quantity of Lancashire goods when the rupee is at 13½d. than when it was at 20d. (to go no further back), it is absurd to say that 5 per cent. extra cost will prevent them from purchasing as before. The British workman, with the increased wages he has been able to demand within the past forty years dresses better in his off-work hours than he formerly could do, and in the same way the inhabitants of India, especially those who wear exclusively imported goods, have increased their expenditure in the same direction. The figures are so extraordinary as to be worth quoting. The imports into Bombay of articles of apparel were as under :—

| | | 1889-90 | 1893-94. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Haberdashary, millinery, etc. | Rs. | 38,67,059 | 57,30,841 |
| Boots and shoes | .. | 4,42,132 | 5,21,983 |
| Hosiery | .. | 3,12,701 | 4,72,456 |

if, therefore, the Indian consumer spends so much now on what used in this country to be looked upon as luxuries, and this in spite of adverse exchange and a 5 per cent. duty, it is not likely that he will relax his purchases of the more necessary materials produced in Lancashire.

From what we know of Preston counts they begin at about 32's and end in the 80's and 90's. Presuming that the mill in question was chiefly engaged in 32's with from 40's to 50's weft, it would be difficult to prove how the increase of Indian mills could in the least affect the Preston mill. The total production of these counts in India would not cause the stoppage of one average-sized mill at Home, and if such a class of work were seriously undertaken it must be by using imported cotton.

During the past five years no cotton has been imported direct from America. From England, we received in 1892-93 about 4,000 bales of raw cotton, presumably American, but in the following year this figure fell to 3,000 bales. From Egypt our imports were in the first named year 5,600 bales, which, however, dropped to just half that quantity in 1893-94!

With these statistics before him the Lancashire manufacturer must look to other countries—the continent of Europe, the United States, South America, Japan, and China, where the Lancashire machine maker is sending machinery at present in shiploads—for the cause of the serious depression in trade from which he is now suffering. In the particular case which we have selected as an example of many similar ones, it is not difficult to see that, when some of the most modern Oldham mills have been losing money steadily for years past, there is little chance of the survival of concerns dating thirty to forty years back, unless they have a speciality which will always command a market at a remunerative price. A serious disadvantage (and it is one not felt to the same extent in India) is, that at the time mills of the class referred to were erected, the length of a twist mule was from 600 to 700 spindles and namely reached 800 spindles. At the present time 1,200 spindles is a common length, so that mills fitted with these can produce at a less cost than the older mill, even although the latter may have been refilled with the most modern machinery.

The truth is that in Lancashire the trade has for many years been overdone, and the Limited Liability Act, beneficial as has been in some ways its operation, is indirectly responsible for the present deadlock.

Formerly such enterprises were undertaken by a single individual, a family, or a limited number of partners well known to each other. As in most cases the whole or the bulk of the capital of the parties concerned was to be involved, the business was only entered on after the most mature consideration. One of the parners at least had a practical knowledge of the business and, having a large stake in the concern, gave the work his undivided attention, bought his cotton and stores, sold his yarn or cloth, and was "de facto" manager of the mill, although in large concerns there was also, of course, a working manager. With such restrictions on the investment of capital, the extension of the trade was kept well within the capacity of the market to take off the produce. The enactment referred to was the outcome of a natural desire on the part of a large body of men who, by thrift or by legacy, found themselves in possession of sums of money varying from a few pounds to a few thousands, for a ready means of investment. The Savings Bank gave only a low rate of interest, and, moreover, would only accept a limited amount on deposit in any individual name. There were certainly the Building Societies, but many of these have since had a disastrous end. The Act was therefore passed and was hailed at first as an unqualified boon. Every one knows how its well-meant provisions have been abused by unscrupulous adventurers. The promoters of the Lancashire Companies have not been men of that class. They are for the most part hard-headed practical men with a knowledge of the industry, and they have, in arranging their contracts for buildings and machinery, driven the hard bargain for which they and their neighbours in the adjoining county are proverbial. Some time after the coming into operation of the Act, the cotton trade was brisk, and several of the early companies were able to declare dividends of from 30 to 40 per cent. Such results are quite sufficient to account for the mania that then set in for "limiteds." Not content with building new mills many old private concerns where the machinery was far from new were turned over to limited companies, formed for that purpose, at prices only a little less than the cost of a new mill—so great was the rage for this form of investment. The inevitable reaction set in and it has never been found possible to repeat such phenomenal dividends. So lightly was the starting of a new mill involving the expenditure of £60,000 to £100,000 thought of, that many of them were "floated" by a few men after working hours in the parlours of two well-known hostelries in Oldham, and one of these continues to be recognised as the "share market." So mad was the rush, that shares in many cases changed hands at a premium before a stone was laid.

The history of Oldham cotton spinning from that time to this has been a chequered one, and, in many cases where profits have been shown, these have resulted more from fortunate speculations in "futures" than from the actual working of the mill.

The state of the industry at the present time can only be described as deplorable, and it would be difficult to say from what side the remedy is to come. The chairman of one company said lately, at its quarterly meeting, that it was no use talking of a 5 or 10 per cent. reduction of wages. It must be at the very least 15 per cent., and although this would entail a fierce struggle, it would probably end in the operatives having to go back to work at the reduced rate after sustaining heavy losses, for the owners, whether shareholders of limited companies or partners in private concerns, are in many cases perfectly indifferent as to whether they continue working or stop. It is pointed out by a practical man, that the workers could submit to even a greater reduction since the cost of the principal articles of food and clothing has been greatly reduced during the last twenty years.

A rough idea of the condition of the trade may be arrived at by glancing at a recent share list of the limited companies in Oldham and district.

Out of 106 companies quoted, dividends of from 2 to 10 per cent. (averaging 5¾ per cent. all round) have been declared by 41 companies, the remaining 65 paying no dividend. But, so little is the public confidence in the future, even the dividend-paying companies that only in 8 cases are the shares at a premium and 33 are at a discount.

Several Companies have gone into liquidation, and this is aggravating the situation for those who are struggling to keep their heads above water. The liquidators are not bound to pay interest on loans (frequently amounting to 50 or 60 per cent. of the capital of the mill) they are not bound to set aside anything for depreciation, but they make a point of realising on the yarn as it is produced, and in this way, it is stated, they are in some cases underselling the solvent spinner by as much as (⅛d.) per lb. Again, if the mill comes into the market it will be sold probably to some wealthy capitalist at a very low price, and he will thus be able to undersell those mills which still stand at their original value, less depreciation.

The position is a most critical one and it is sincerely to be hoped that it may be tided over without disaster.

## MISSIONARY MISSTATEMENTS.

Concerning the statements of the Rev. W. Bonnar, which we refer to in our leader columns, Surgeon-Major J. Crofts, M.D., Camp Jhallandar, Rajputana, writes to the "Pioneer" :—Sir,—In a recent issue you criticised an article by the Rev. William Bonnar, entitled "The English in India," which appeared in the October number of the "Contemporary Review." In your remarks you quote a story told by Mr. Bonnar about a Civil Surgeon who extracted two teeth from a native for not removing his face cloth. It is improbable that there are many people in India so credulous as to believe this story, even though it reaches them from the pen of a reverend missionary. At the same time, as I am the Civil Surgeon referred to, and as the relation of such a story in a serious review is both a slur upon me personally, and upon the profession to which I belong, I trust you will afford me space to contradict Mr. Bonnar in the most emphatic manner. It is quite true that I have always demanded the same measure of respect from natives as they invariably pay to one another. To allow a native a license in his presence which would be resented and seriously punished among themselves, may be one of the means by which Mr. Bonnar would secure that sympathy of which we hear so much in his article, but he would thereby merely lower himself in their eyes. To insist on being courteously and respectfully treated is, however, one thing, and to barbarously ill-use an offender is another. Mr. Bonnar, if anything, is a Scotsman, and perhaps, therefore, constitutionally incapable of seeing a joke, as he appears to be of any good feeling or gratitude to Britishers in India. The tooth extraction story was, of course, a pure invention told of me by a well-known maker of good stories, and may have been repeated by me as I heard the story and in the same spirit—the original story was that I extracted one tooth under the circumstances detailed by Mr. Bonnar, but I see in Mr. Bonnar's article it has grown to two teeth, which I suppose can only be accounted for from the stimulating effects on Mr. Bonnar's brain of highland air and good feeding coupled with an extreme gullability of his hearers. While preaching a doctrine of sympathy towards natives of this country Mr. Bonnar would do well to cultivate more charity and understanding towards the inhabitants of his own. That he should believe a medical officer to be capable of the action he describes, and that he should publish this obvious invention as a fact in one of the leading English magazines is, I think, a sufficient indication of the amount of reliance to be placed upon his statements generally and of the weight to be attached to his opinions.

With no work beyond some highly unsuccessful attempts, to proselytise the natives (his average pukka conversions, I am credibly informed come to 1 in 20 years) and no responsibility beyond that involved in drawing his monthly stipend, it is very easy for Mr. Bonnar to sit in his tent and criticise men with quite as much heart and infinitely greater knowledge and experience than he has. Of the glaring inaccuracies, misstatements and suppressions of which Mr. Bonnar's article is mainly composed, I will leave some better qualified person to speak; it should, however, be made known that it is solely owing to the intercession of the very Political Officer he so freely maligns and bespatters, that Mr. Bonnar and his brother missionaries have any footing in the Native States at all. I can only trust that the reverned gentleman's article—futile and silly though it be—will have one good result, and serve as a warning to Political Officers not to exercise their influence upon the Chiefs in favour of missions. To quote Mr. Bonnar with a slight alteration, there is probably not one native ruler in india who would not gladly pay the mission expenses over and over again if thereby he could get rid of its irritating presence. Until the reverend gentleman does something to show that he is in real sympathy with the natives, it would better become him not to malign and discredit his own countrymen, who for all he knows are just as sympathetic and have as large hearts as he would have us to believe he possesses.

## NEW COTTON MILLS IN INDIA.

According to the "Indian Textile Journal" there are three new mills projected recently, one called the John Mills, has been projected at Agra in the North-West Provinces, and the contract for the buildings and the complete fitting up of the same with machinery, has been given to Messrs. Bradbury, Brady and Co., of Bombay. The mill will contain 16,000 mule spindles with the necessary preparatory machinery by Messrs. Asa Lees and Co., Ld., Oldham. The engines will be compound horizontal indicating 500 H. P. and will be supplied by Messrs. Yates and Thom, Blackburn. This is the second order for a complete mill received by Messrs. Bradbury, Brady and Co., within the past six months.

The other two are the Ahmedabad Advance Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., and the Gadak Cotton Spinning Co., Ld. The agency for the first is held jointly by Mr. Ralph Douse and Mr. Laxmishanker Devshanker, and the agents for the second are Messrs. B. and J. Athavale and Co., Mr. Douse being appointed Bombay agent. The Ahmedabad Advance Mill has been designed for 25,000 spindles and 500 looms, but will commence with 15,000 spindles and 300 looms, and the mill at Gadak, which has space for 20,000 spindles and 300 looms, will for the present start with 10,000 spindles and 175 looms. The order for the whole of the machinery required for these mills was placed some time ago with Mr. Ralph Douse, Machinery Merchant, Bombay, who has since divided the same with the firms he represents in India as follows : The spinning machinery will be supplied by Mr. John Mason, Rochdale. Messrs. F. & D. Mills, of Heywood, have been entrusted with the order for revolving flat cards, and Messrs. Robert Hall & Sons. Ld., Bury, with the weaving machinery. The engines, which are of the triple expansion type, will be suplied by Messrs. Combe, Barbour & Combe, Ld., Belfast; the boilers by Messrs. Tinkers, Ld., Hyde, and the gearing by Messrs. The Unbreakable Pulley Co., Ld., Manchester. The mills being thus equipped in the most modern style and with machinery of such well-known makers, the shareholders may expect them to work as successfully and profitably as any other concern in the country. A good number of the shares have been taken up by English capitalists irrespective of the machinery suppliers. The work of the buildings is now being rapidly pushed on, and we are informed that the contractors expect to fit up the engines and boilers and a good proportion of the spinning machinery before the commencement of the next monsoon.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—November 20.

Broome, Lt, Ms, R A, on exchange, from England.

DEPARTURE.—November 20.

Mallock, Lt, Bo, R Fus, from leave, to Mhow.

November 21.

Broome, Lt, Ms, R A, on exchange, to Bangalore.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1895.

1. The Corps will parade on the Oval in front of the Club premises, Rampart Row, on Saturday the 23rd instant, at 4-15 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Colaba North Fort to commence the annual gun target practice.

Dress :—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

Every member is requested to attend.

By Order,
A. J. Peile, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1895.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday next the 23rd instant at 4-30 p.m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground for Commanding Officer's parade.

Dress.—Review order, khaki.

Tram fares will be paid after parade by the Company Instructors.

Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram Cars on Saturday the 23rd instant as follows :—

St Mary's College—Two double Cars to leave Victoria Gardens, at 3-45 p.m.

Byculla School—One double Car to leave Victoria Gardens, at 3-45 p.m.

2. Revd T H Greig, having returned from leave of absence resumes his duties as Honorary Chaplain to the Corps from this date.

3. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Sergt S Simpson, F Co from 18th November to 31st December 1895.

By order,
C. Moss, Captain
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The third Regimental Dance of the season will take place at the Town Hall on Friday the 6th proximo at 9 p.m. Tickets can be obtained at the door or from the following :—

Lieut. F. W. English, Byculla School, Byculla.
Lieut. R. Snell, P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon.
Sergt-Major J. H. Downing, Head-Quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Qr.-Mr. Sergt. W. Stephens, Stephens and Son, Girgaum.
Cr. Sergt. H. Black, Government Tele. Office, Pydhownie.
Cr. Sergt. R. Smith, Grants Buildings, Colaba.
Sergt. S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Members Rs. 2 to include two ladies.
Non-members Rs. 3 to include two ladies.
Extra lady Rs. 1.
Light Refreshments will be provided.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, November 21.)

### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr John Macpherson and Mr M H Starling respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Advocate General, Bombay.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major J W Wray and Mr W T Morison, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Administrator, Porbandar State.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut F de B Hancock to act as Asst to the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt S M Congreve-Schneider to act as Seconded in Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex officio Asst to the Political Supt Savantvadi.

Mr L P Prendergast Walsh, C I E, and Capt J Davies Second and Fifth Asst to the Political Resident, Aden, respectively, have been permitted by H M's Secy for India to return to duty within the period of their leave.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Kazy Mahomed Bacual Valad Kazy Abdul Kavi to be a Special Magte, and to invest him within the limits of the Hala Taluka in the district of Hyderabad, with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Mr H Pogson, Assist Supt of Police, Khandesh, Eastern Divn, acted as dist Supt of Police, Khandesh.

The Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr R A L Moore, I C S Assist Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Thana, in charge of the Bassein Sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Salsette, Bassein and Dahanu.

H E in Council is further pleased to specially empower Mr R A L Moore, I C S, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in that section.

Mr G F Keatinge, I C S, Assist Collr in the District of Dharwar, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Mr F C O Beaman, I C S, and the Hon Mr H Batty, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

Messrs S L Batchelor, I C S, and G McCorkell, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad.

Mr H L Hervey, I C S, relinquished charge of the office of Assist Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri.

Rao Saheb Pandurang Shridhar Pathak and Rao Saheb Ramchandra Balkrishna Chitale respectively delivered over and received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhadgaon in the Khandesh Dist.

Rao Saheb Wasudev Narayan Ajgaonkar, Mamlatdar, taluka Ratnagiri, in the district of Ratnagiri is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr G D Panse Assist Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Bijapur, in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Hungund, Bagalkot and Badami.

Mr Panse is invested with the following additional power, being one of the powers specified in the fourth schedule :—Power to call for records (Section 435).

Mr S M Fraser, I C S, assumed charge of the office of Assist Judge and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, on the 6th inst.

Mr E H Moscardi, I C S, relinquished charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara on the 12th inst.

Azam Ganesh Balvant Medhekar, Head Karkun, taluka Alibag in the district of Kolaba, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

Azam Amratlal Tribhowandas, acting Head Karkun, taluka Anand in the district of Kaira, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

Mr W C Shepherd, I C S, Assist Collr in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Azam Chotalal Nathubhai, acting extra Head Karkun, taluka Borsad in the district of Kaira is appointed a Magte of the second class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased to empower Mr B A Brendon I C S, Sub-Divisional Magistrate in the Hyderabad Dist to call for and examine the records of proceedings before inferior Criminal Courts situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction for the purpose contemplated in that section.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotval, on return from leave, to be Huzur Depy Collr, Thana; and Rao Bahadur Gopal Janardhan Bhatkhande, on relief, to be Huzur Depy Collr, Ahmednagar.

Mr B J Haselden, Asst Consvr of Forests, first grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, C D, Kanra, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and eighteen days.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W E Copleston to act as Divisional Forest Officer of the Central Division of Kanara, during the absence of Mr B J Haselden or pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr C E S Steele to be Depy Commr and Dist Registrar, Thar and Parkar; and Mr H C Mules to be Depy Commr and Dist Registrar, Upper Sind Frontier.

The undermentioned officers passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination on the 12th October 1895 :—Messrs C R Roper, I C S, A H A Simcox, I C S, and G F Keatinge, I C S—The names are arranged in the order of merit.

Messrs Roper and Keatinge passed an examination in Kanerese and Mr Simcox an examination in Marathi on the 12th October.

Mr G F Keatinge, I C S, to be Asst to the Collr of Dharwar.

The undermentioned officers passed the Special Lower Standard Departmental Examination :—

Passed with Credit—Mr Gopal Ramchandra Balikundri, Clerk, Collr's Office, Belgaum; Mr Mahadev Ramchandra Marathe, B A, Treasury Karkun, Sahapur, Thana; Mr Damodar Namdev Bhosekar, Clerk, Collr's Correspondence Office, Sholapur; Mr Mangesh Vithalrao Mud Bidri, B A, Karkun, Mamlatdar's Kacheri, Belgaum; Mr Lakshman Bagaji Goge, Karkun, Commissioner, C D's Office; and Mr Ratilal Madhavram, Karkun, Vernacular Account Office, Surat; Mr Narhar Lakshman Dhavle, Clerk, Account Office, Sholapur; Mr Ramchandra Narayan Kini, Clerk, Collector's Office, Belgaum; Mr Sankalchand Ravichand Patel, Clerk, Account Office, Ahmedabad; and Mr Ambalal Madhavlal, L C E, Karkun, Mamlatdar's Kacheri, Parantij, Ahmedabad.

The undermentioned officers, passed the Ordinary Lower Standard Departmental Examination.

Passed with Credit—Mr Gurdassing Tonumal, Clerk, Treasury Office Karachi; and Mr Bhavandas Fatechand, acting third Munshi, Mukhtyarkar's Office, Kandiaro.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

As temporary measure, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R Giles, Collector of Karachi, to be Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, with effect from the date on which Colonel R I Crawford resigned office.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Capt J G Hojel, M B, B S, to be Resident Surgeon, St Georges Hospital, Bombay, vice Surgn-Major M A T Collie, M B (Aber.), C M, who was vacated the appointment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to transfer Mr E O Mawson, Assist Engr, 1st grade, and Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank, to Satara, to take charge of the district vice Mr Maclaran, on privilege leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of one year's furlough to Mr W P Johnson, Dist Loco Supt, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

### MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Original Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice has been pleased to grant furlough for three months to Mr L A Watkins, First Depy Registar, Judge's Clerk and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

The High Court will be closed on its Original Side for the Christmas Vacation from Monday the 23rd December 1895 to Saturday the 4th January 1896, both days inclusive.

The offices of the Court will be closed during the above period, but provision will be made for the disposal of urgent business.

Appellate Side.

The District Judge of Dharwar granted three weeks' privilege leave to Rao Bahadur Gangadhar Vishnu Limaye, First Class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar.

The High Court on its Appellate Side will be closed for the Christmas Vacation from Monday the 23rd of December 1895 to Saturday the 4th of January 1896, both days inclusive.

Applications in Criminal cases and applications of an urgent character in Civil cases will be received during the vacation.

The Registrar's office will be open daily from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. during the vacation except on Saturdays and close holidays.

Mr Shidoji Rao Vakil is appointed to be Subordinate Government Pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Bagalkot in the Bijapur District vice Mr Tamaji Ballaji resigned.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Central Division.

In consequence of the reversion of Rao Saheb Lakshman Moreshwar Deshpande, Mamlatdar of Poona City, now acting Huzur Depy Collr, Ahmednagar the following transfers are ordered:—Rao Saheb Lakshman Narsinh Ranaing to be Mamlatdar of taluka Dindori in the Nasik Dist, and to proceed there on relief by Mr Deshpande; and Rao Saheb Krishnaji Vasudev Joshi to be Mamlatdar of taluka Peint in the Nasik District.

Southern Division.

Rao Saheb Gururao Ramchandra Mokashi, Mamlatdar of Hangal, to be Mamlatdar of Yellapur in the Kanara District.

Rao Saheb Appaji Vishwanath Gadkari, Mamlatdar of Yellapur, to be Mamlatdar of Hangal in the Dharwar District.

### POONA DISTRICT ORDERS.

By Major-General R. B. H. Blundell,
Commanding Poona District.
Poona, Wednesday, November 20.

Medical.—During Surg Major Addison's illness, Surg Major G Weston, A M S, will be in charge of the Station Hospital, Poona, and Surgeon Capt R N Buist, A M S, will, in addition to his other duties, be in charge of the Rifle Camp.

The Principal Medical Officer, Poona Dist, will make his Annual Inspection and hold Invaliding Boards as under :—

At Serur on 27th Nov commencing at 11-30 a.m.
Inspection of lines Poona Horse.
Do Hospital Do
Invaliding Board
At Satara, 29th Nov commencing at 9 a.m.
Inspection of Infy Barracks.
Do " Station Hospital.
Do " Hill Fort.
30th Nov at 9 a. m.
Inspection of Lines 10th Bo Infy.
Do " Hospital Do
Invaliding Board.

Annual Invaliding Board—The Annual Invaliding Boards on Native soldiers, followers, &c, will assemble at the following stations on the dates named after inspection of regimental Hospitals at each station.

At Satara on 30th Nov.
President—Surg Col C A Atkins, P M O, P D
Members—Surg Major H Adey, I M S, 10th Bo Infy and Surg Major A E J Croly, M S.
At Serur on 27th Nov.
President—Surg Col C A Atkins, P M O, P D.
Member—Surg Lieut A T W King, I M S.

Camps—Sanitary—Surg Capt Slayter, A M S who has been nominated to procure samples of drinking water from the different standing camps in the vicinity of Poona, will now proceed on that duty, travelling by Tonga Dak at the public expense.

Reliefs—Under instructions from the Command Head Qrs, those portions of District Orders Nos 953 and 1122 of 19th Sept and 5th Nov 1895 respectively, affecting the relief of the 7th Bombay Infantry from Raipur and Sambulpur to Poona are cancelled.

### POONA STATION ORDERS.

By Major-General R. B. H. Blundell,
Commanding Poona Station.
Poona, Wednesday, November 20.

Moves—The undermentioned men attending the Veterinary School will rejoin their respective Corps as being unfit and not likely to be of any use as Veterinary Subordinates :—Sowar Ghazi Singh, 4th Bombay Cavalry; Sepoy Gagoo Nathoo, Kathiwar State Cavalry Nawanagar; Lance Naik Salem Bastain, 5th Infantry H C; Sowar Jewan Singh, 3rd Bombay Cavalry; Farrier Kondaji, Kathiwar State Cavalry, Nawanagar; and Sowar Mohomed Ismal Khan, 2nd Lancers H C.

## PURELY PERSONAL.

PRINCE CHARLES, to whom Princess Maud has been betrothed, is not (writes one who knows him) so popular in Denmark as his eldest brother, Prince Christian. He is a more quiet and unassuming, and cares less about the display and ceremonial of Royalty than his brother, but in pluck and energy he has shown himself to be behind none. He passed all his examinations in the Marine Academy of Copenhagen with high honours. Recently he was sent in command of the "Heimdal" to the coast of Iceland to protect the inhabitants against the depredations of English steam trawlers, and for some time a sort of guerilla warfare was carried on with night attacks and surprises. Shots were fired on both sides, but the little trawlers had to yield to superior force and speed whenever it came to close quarters, and submit to capture and to confiscation of all their fishing gear. These operations involved no little vigilance and presence of mind on the part of the officers of the "Heimdal," and the Prince took more than his share in these labours.

When the "Heimdal" returned triumphantly to the capital of Iceland Reykiavik, with all its booty, the inhabitants invited its officers to a banquet, as grand as could be provided in the Arctic North. The Prince was the hero of the hour and this is the reason why he is at least as popular under the Arctic circle as he is at home in Denmark. By a strange irony of fate he has come to the country against which he carried on this little war to choose a bride.

The Duke of York is an ardent philatelist, the Duchess of Fife is an enthusiastic amateur photographer, and the Princess Maud of Wales has a passion for ivory. This somewhat rare and costly hobby has been ridden by her to such purpose that, according to the London correspondent of the Manchester "Evening News," it would be no misuse of words to speak of her collection as a museum. The specimens most prized are the fullsize tusk of elephants shot in India by her father and by the Duke of Connaught. Not long since the Empire of Russia sent to his cousin some wild boar tusks taken from animals shot by himself. The Princess has a large number of tusks of teeth of other animals, mostly the gifts of the hunters of her family and of her large circle of acquaintances, and amongst these walruses and lions, sharks and seals, alligators and swordfishes are amply represented.

An interesting episode occurred at the end of the inaugural lecture of Professor Saintsbury at Edinburgh University. As the Professors filed from the platform, a student called for three cheers for the retiring Professor Masson. Professor Saintsbury, who was just passing out, turned back, and throwing his mortar-board in the air, led the applause. It would be interesting to see such an act in an English University. For instance, one may imagine Mr. Froude throwing his mortar-board in the air in an ecstasy of admiration for Professor Freeman.

Sir Charles Halle, the musician, was familiar to everybody; but as philanthropist and friend of the poor he was not so well known. In his funeral sermon the Bishop of Salford told two stories which show how well he deserved both titles. Some forty years ago a postman came to his house so intoxicated that he was obviously not able to continue his round. Mr. Halle—as he then was—had the man sent home, and with his own hands delivered all the man's letters. This shows how much he would do for the poor. The other shows how much the poor would do for him. In 1870 it was rumoured that Mr. Halle had been summoned to Germany to serve in the army. A poor cabman in whom he had taken an interest called on him and offered to take his place in the ranks, begging to be allowed to show his gratitude in this way.

According to a contributor to the "Battersea Polytechnic Review," Mr. Grant Allen will shortly issue a novel bearing the title of "The British Barbarians," a Hill-Top Novel. Here is an extract from the preface:—"This is a Hill-Top Novel. I dedicate to all who have heart enough, brain enough, and soul enough to understand it. . . . Of late we have been flooded with stories of evil tendencies. A Hill-Top novel is one that raises a protest on behalf of purity. . . . I propose in future to add the words 'A Hill-Top Novel' to each one of my stories which I write on my own account, simply and solely for the sake of embodying force of my own opinion. Whenever, therefore, the words 'A Hill-Top Novel' appears on the title-page of a book by me, the reader who cares for truth and righteousness may take it for granted that the book represents my own original thinking, whether good or bad."

United States journalists have sources of information on British affairs to which the poor laggard journalists of London are quite strangers. Their latest item is, according to the "Canadian Gazette," that Mr. William Lehman Ashmead Bartlett-Burdett-Couttsis to be "invested with the coronet and erminebarred scarlet mantle," and to be known as Lord Latimer.

Mrs. Langtry has just taken to cycling, and describes it as "a most exhilarating exercise." She has been telling a Birmingham interviewer that she is quite charmed with it. "I wear a short skirt," Mrs. Langtry remarked when spoken to on the subject of dress. It reaches to my ankles, and though it may not look the acme of gracefulness for walking, I find it admirable for riding. I wear gaiters, and this costume suits me. I do not like a Bloomer costume, or what is called "Rational" dress. I have never seen anyone who looked nice in it, although so far as cycling is concerned there is no doubt it is the safest and best to ride in. I find a skirt offers such a resistance to the wind.

The Duke of Marlborough has turned upon his tormentors in the American press, "Am I hollow-chested?" he is alleged to have asked one of his interviewers; and the letter was compelled to admit that though he was a duke he could pass the physical examination for admission to West Point. "Do I whisper?" and "Do I wear red ties?"—to both of which questions the interviewer gave a negative reply. "They've told so many lies about me," says the Duke, "that really I hardly know myself any more. I've become a sort of stranger to myself, don't you know.

THE Rev. J. B Hawthorne, of Atlanta, U.S.A., in a recent sermom against the wheel woman, thus refers to an innocent road ride by members of the Christian Endeavour Society to the historical places surrounding Boston. "Recently," said Mr. Hawthorne, "a great religious convention in an Eastern city concluded its exercises by a bicycle race on the streets between 700 men, women, and preachers. Could anything less than a personal devil have instigated such a performance?"

Judging from the report of the first handicap competition of the Berlin Golf Club, Sir Edward Malet will, we fear, hardly earn additional laurels as a golfer. He took 159 for the eighteen holes, and in spite of a handicap of 86, was nowhere near the top of the list. The handicaps all through were absurdly large, the winner returning a score of 110, less 56, but it is interesting to see the game conquering yet another country. To revert to his own metaphor, while an excellent "button," Sir Edward does not shine in a "links" capacity.

A coquettish trick has been revealed to me, writes the Paris correspondent in "Truth." It seems to be widely practised at seaside and watering-place hotels. Those who resort to it are ladies solicitous to captivate, but who have no reason to be proud of their feet. To give rise to the idea that they have "pieds d' enfants" they have pairs of tiny boots and shoes not made for wear but to be left outside their bed-room doors to be cleaned. To give them a quite natural appearance the soles and parts of the uppers are smeared with liquid mud kept in a bottle like patent blacking. The boots intended for daily wear are slyly cleaned by the owner, when she has not a maid with her. It appears that Frenchmen are apt to scan the boots of ladies in the corridors of hotels.

Tender Feet,
Hot Feet, Tired Feet
Instantly Relieved
by
Condy's Fluid.
Cheap, Safe, Certain.
*Directions with Bottle.*
Sold Everywhere.
Refuse Imitations.
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CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this ☞

Insist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

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This well-known homely adage is true in general cases—but, a Stitch in your side wastes time; especially if it results from a Torpid Liver.

Warner's "Safe" Cure is invaluable for all diseases of the Liver.

We have thousands of testimonials to this effect.

Pain in your back or side; jaundice; nausea; imperfect digestion; headaches; depression and drowsiness; spasmodic pains in the Stomach—mean a Torpid Liver.

If any of the above symptoms trouble you, take Warner's "Safe" Cure. Do not delay.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Remember the adage,
"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."

AYER'S
Hair Vigor
RESTORES
COLOR
—AND—
PROMOTES
Abundant Growth
OF THE
HAIR.

It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, healthy, and free from dandruff.

A lady writes: "I feel compelled to state, for the benefit of others, that six years ago I lost nearly half of my hair, and what was left turned gray. After using Ayer's Hair Vigor several months, my hair began to grow again, and with the natural color restored."

Ayer's Hair Vigor
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.

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H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE.

"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
Delightfully and delicately fragrant
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
ATKINSON'S IS THE ONLY GENUINE
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"GLOVE-FITTING"
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TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.
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Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
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Scientifically prepared by Moller's Patented Process.
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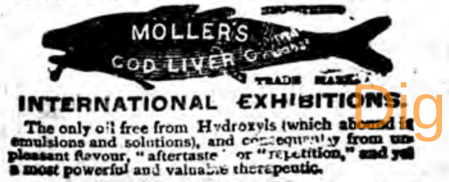

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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Week and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beatifully Soft. For emoving Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
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BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

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HARRIS'S
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Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of a stiff Brush, then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish which by a light rub with a soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
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HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
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Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

*Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries*

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PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

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Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

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HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
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SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
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Sir Chas. A. Cameron, M.D.
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FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS & THE AGED.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
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Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be
*The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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DR. PROSSER JAMES,
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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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*Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.*
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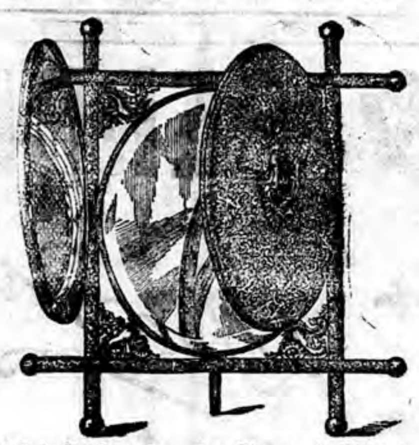

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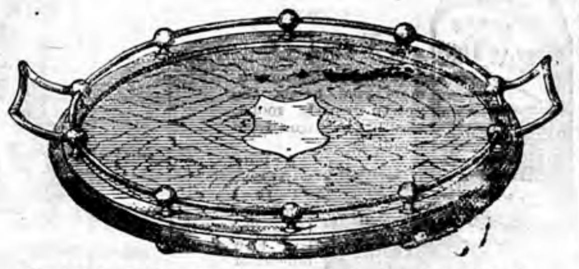

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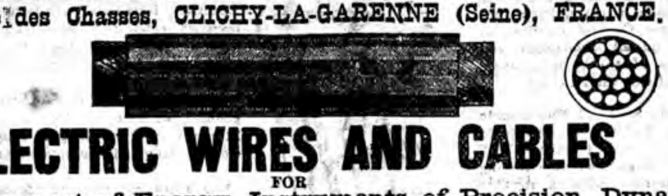

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